

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription 1/28/74

[redacted] was contacted at her residence in the [redacted] South Dakota. [redacted] was apprised of the identity of the interviewing agent and was told she was being interviewed concerning the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota by militant American Indian Movement (AIM) members during 1973.

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Mrs. [redacted] advised that she had no prior knowledge of AIM's plans to occupy the Village of Wounded Knee and no personal knowledge that AIM had been invited into the community of Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

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Mrs. [redacted] advised that on one occasion, she had left several blankets, quilts, and pillows hanging on the clothesline outside of her residence, [redacted] Wounded Knee Trading Post, [redacted]. She went to the store in Denby, South Dakota, and returned to find the blankets and quilts missing. She estimated the value of the loss at \$50.00. Mrs. [redacted] advised she never entered the area near the Trading Post at Wounded Knee and could only observe some of the activity from her residence. She was in constant contact with the United States Marshals who had a roadblock in the vicinity of her home.

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On the evening of February 27, 1973, she observed numerous cars entering Wounded Knee from Pine Ridge, South Dakota. She heard a lot of noise and observed the street lights being shot out. She advised she was [redacted] Trading Post and could not identify any of the individuals involved in the activity at the Trading Post. The next day, her children were waiting for the school bus, which never came, and the police told her that roadblocks were set out because there was trouble at the Trading Post. She heard a lot of gunfire during the days that followed, but did not witness any of the activity concerning the occupation.

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Mrs. [redacted] did not see any fire bombs, molotov cocktails, or any other devices used by the militants.

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Mrs. [redacted] is not an elected officer or member of the Wounded Knee Town Council.

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Interviewed on 1/22/74 at [redacted] South Dakota MP 70-6832

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by SA [redacted] [redacted] Date dictated 1/25/74

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70-6882-903

MP 70-6832 - P
(2)

Mrs. [redacted] advised that there are three houses on the 160 acres of deeded land that belonged to her deceased mother. She resided in one of the houses with her three [redacted]

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None of these three children entered the area occupied by the militants who took over Wounded Knee.

Mrs. [redacted] lived in the second house near the [redacted] residence. No one occupied the third house.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription 1/22/74

LOTTIE BLUNT HORN was contacted at her residence in Pine Ridge, South Dakota. BLUNT HORN was apprised of the identity of the interviewing agents and was told she was being interviewed concerning her knowledge of the Wounded Knee, South Dakota takeover by members of the American Indian Movement (AIM), during 1973.

BLUNT HORN advised she was 79 years old and during the occupation of Wounded Knee, lived about 3½ miles east of Wounded Knee. Her residence was outside the marshals' perimeter, which surrounded the Village of Wounded Knee. BLUNT HORN had no contact with the militants that occupied the Village of Wounded Knee; had no knowledge of their takeover, and suffered no loss during the occupation of Wounded Knee.

Interviewed on 1/16/74 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832 - P
by SA [redacted] SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/18/74

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70-6882-904

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 22, 1974

[redacted] was contacted at her residence in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and was advised of the official identities of the interviewing Agents as well as the nature of the interview by Special Agent [redacted]. She advised as follows:

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She resided in Wounded Knee, South Dakota (actually located approximately two and one half to three miles northwest of Wounded Knee junction on Manderson Road) at the time of the Wounded Knee takeover on February 27, 1973. She stated that she and her family remained there until about March 8, 1973, when they moved out to Datesland, South Dakota, where they stayed until the occupation ended in May, 1973. She then advised that she came back to the house on March 11, 1973, to get some clothing and other items and were there for most of the afternoon.

[redacted] further advised that some windows in the house had been shot out but nothing was taken because they had moved all their furniture and personal belongings with them to Datesland, South Dakota.

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She also stated that no member of her family was or has been an elected official or member of Wounded Knee Town Council. She further stated that she had no prior knowledge of the American Indian Movement's plans to occupy the village of Wounded Knee, nor did she have any personal knowledge that the American Indian Movement had been invited into the community.

[redacted] advised that she never saw or talked to any of the six (6) American Indian Movement leaders, nor did she hear or see anything regarding Molotov Cocktails or explosive devices of any kind.

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Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832
by SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/16/74

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-905

MP 70-6832

EAS/amj

- 1 -

The following investigation was conducted at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, by Special Agents EDWARD A. SKELLY, JR. and FREDERICK CONARD, JR. on the dates indicated:

On January 9, 1974, an attempt to interview FRANCIS, MARIE and RICKY RANDALL at Wounded Knee Housing, Wounded Knee, South Dakota, was negative as nobody was at home.

On January 16, 1974, a similar attempt to locate members of the FRANCIS RANDALL family was also negative, again, because nobody was at home.

90-6882-906

MP 70-4832

[redacted] and

- 1 -

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The following investigation was conducted at Porcupine, South Dakota, and Oglala, South Dakota, on the dates shown by Special Agents [redacted]
[redacted]

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On January 9, 1974, an attempt to locate and interview [redacted] in Porcupine, South Dakota, regarding the Wounded Knee takeover was negative as nobody was home at her residence.

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On January 10, 1974, an attempt to locate and interview [redacted] at her residence in rural Oglala, South Dakota, was unsuccessful when no one answered the knock at her door. It was felt by the Agents that someone was at home because sounds could be heard coming from inside the house, however, nobody ever answered the knock at the door. The Agents identified themselves after a short period of time, but there was still no response.

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40-6882-907

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1/22/74

Date of transcription

Mrs. [redacted] was contacted [redacted] [redacted] Sunbell Corporation, moccasin factory, at which time [redacted] was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents and advised that the interviewing Agents desired to question her regarding activities which she might have knowledge of in regard to the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during the early part of 1973.

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Upon questioning [redacted] advised as follows:

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She did not have any prior knowledge of the American Indian Movement (AIM) plans to occupy the hamlet of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during the early part of 1973. She also stated that she did not have any personal knowledge that AIM had been invited into the hamlet of Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

She and her family lived in Wounded Knee from February 27, 1973, until the early part of March, 1973, at which time Federal road blocks were lifted and at which time she and her family left their residence in Wounded Knee.

After vacating their residence in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, they lent all their personal belongings and these belongings consisted of bedding, clothing, furniture, cooking utensils, and numerous other items.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that she and her husband frequently saw DENNIS BANKS in Wounded Knee and she and her husband also saw RUSSELL MEANS inside Wounded Knee during the occupation.

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She recalled one occasion when BANKS came to the [redacted] residence in Wounded Knee at which time BANKS advised them that he desired to build a bon fire in the area of their residence. She stated that their residence was approximately 50 yards from a log structure where meetings were held during the occupation of Wounded Knee and which is former site of the Day School Kitchen in Wounded Knee.

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Interviewed on 1/10/74 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # NY 70-6832 Sub P

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/16/74

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40-6082-908

Mrs. [] stated that she and her husband and her [] were in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during the evening of February 27, 1973, and that they did not realize that Wounded Knee had been occupied until the morning of February 28, 1973, at which time her husband was notified by his boss not to come to work due to the occupation.

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She did not see any Molotov cocktails or any other type of explosive devices nor did she hear any discussions concerning any Molotov cocktails or any other explosive devices.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1/21/74

Date of transcription

[redacted] was contacted at his residence, a trailer [redacted] at which time [redacted] was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and advised that the interviewing Agent desired to question him regarding activities which he might have knowledge of in regard to the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during the early part of 1973.

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[redacted] advised as follows:

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He had heard that OSCAR HOLLOW HORSE of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, had relayed request for the American Indian Movement (AIM) to come into Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during the early part of 1973. He had also heard that this request was made through HOLLOW HORSE utilizing a letter which was typed up by HOLLOW HORSE and signed by the following four women:

[redacted]

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Since he and his family were fearful for their lives they exited the hamlet of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during the evening of February, 27, 1973. Shortly thereafter the AIM supporters came into Wounded Knee. Due to the urgency of him and his family leaving Wounded Knee they were unable to take any sizeable amount of clothing or personal effects with them as they exited Wounded Knee that evening.

Among items lost by the family were two trunks of women's clothing and miscellaneous tools owned by [redacted] which he valued at approximately \$500.00.

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Interviewed on 1/2/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # 100-70-6932 sub 5
by SA [redacted] pms Date dictated 1/15/74

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909

MP 70-6832 Sub P

2

In addition, [] stated that upon returning to Wounded Knee upon the conclusion of the occupation of Wounded Knee in 1973, they found their house trailer to be ruined and they were forced to buy a new house trailer. He stated that the interior of the house trailer was torn apart, there were holes in the walls of the house trailer, and a hole had been chopped in the floor of the house trailer.

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He did not see any Molotov cocktails or any other type of explosive devices nor did he hear any discussions concerning any Molotov cocktails or any other explosive devices.

His family consists of his []

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1/21/74

Date of transcription

[redacted] was contacted at [redacted] the United States Post Office, at which time [redacted] was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and advised that the interviewing Agent desired to question her regarding activities which she might have knowledge of in regard to the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during the early part of 1973.

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Upon questioning [redacted] advised as follows:

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She did not have any prior knowledge of the American Indian Movement (AIM) plans to occupy the hamlet of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during the early part of 1973. She also stated that she did not have any personal knowledge that AIM had been invited into the hamlet of Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

She and her family lived in Wounded Knee from February 27, 1973, until the early part of March, 1973, at which time Federal road blocks were lifted and at which time she and her family left their residence in Wounded Knee.

[redacted] stated that upon returning to Wounded Knee they determined that some household goods were missing and she suggested that [redacted] be contacted at their residence at which time her husband could give a better estimate.

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She did not see any Molotov cocktails or any other type of explosive devices nor did she hear any discussions concerning any Molotov cocktails or any other explosive devices.

Her family consists of [redacted]

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Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota # 100-70-6832 sub P

by SA [redacted] pms Date dictated 1/15/74

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1/24/74

Date of transcription

[redacted] was contacted [redacted] the Holy Rosary Mission, north of Pine Ridge, South Dakota, and on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, South Dakota, at which time [redacted] was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and advised that the interviewing Agent desired to question him regarding activities which he might have knowledge of in regard to the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during the early part of 1973.

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Upon questioning [redacted] advised as follows:

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He did not have any prior knowledge of the American Indian Movement (AIM) plans to occupy the hamlet of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during the early part of 1973. He also stated that he did not have any personal knowledge that AIM had been invited into the hamlet of Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

He and his family lived in Wounded Knee from February 27, 1973, until the early part of March, 1973, at which time Federal road blocks were lifted and at which time he and his family left their residence in Wounded Knee.

Upon returning to Wounded Knee, South Dakota, upon conclusion of the occupation of Wounded Knee in 1973, he and his family found their residence torn up quite badly. Windows were broken, bedding was wet and rotten, and black soot had discolored the walls of the residence. He advised that the black soot had apparently come from a wood burning stove which had apparently been used in their residence during their absence.

He did not see any Molotov cocktails or any other type of explosive devices nor did he hear any discussions concerning any Molotov cocktails or any other explosive devices.

His family consists of his [redacted]
[redacted]

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Interviewed on 1/14/74 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6332 Sub P

by SA [redacted] pms Date dictated 1/18/74

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MP 70-6832 Sub P

He currently resides in [redacted]
[redacted] Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and immediately
prior to and during the early portion of the occupation of
Wounded Knee in 1973, he and his family resided in a different
house in the Old Housing Project in Wounded Knee.

[redacted] concluded in stating that during the
early part of 1973, he did not hold any position on the Wounded
Knee, South Dakota, town council, but he currently is [redacted]
of the Wounded Knee, South Dakota, town council and he has held
[redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1/21/74

Date of transcription

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[redacted] was contacted at his residence, [redacted] at which time [redacted] was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and advised that the interviewing Agent desired to question him regarding activities which he might have knowledge of in regard to the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during the early part of 1973.

Upon questioning [redacted] advised as follows:

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[redacted] did not have any prior knowledge of the American Indian Movement (AIM) plans to occupy the hamlet of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during the early part of 1973. He also stated that he did not have any personal knowledge that AIM had been invited into the hamlet of Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

[redacted] stated that he and his family moved from Wounded Knee, South Dakota, in November of 1972, and moved back into Wounded Knee, South Dakota, in September, 1973.

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He did not see any Molotov cocktails or any other type of explosive devices nor did he hear any discussions concerning any Molotov cocktails or any other explosive devices.

His family consists of his [redacted]

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Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # HP 70-6832 Sub P

by SA [redacted] pms Date dictated 1/15/74

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1/21/74

Date of transcription _____

[redacted] was contacted at her residence, [redacted] Wounded Knee, South Dakota, at which time she was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent by a display of credentials and advised that the interviewing Agent desired to question her regarding activities which she might have knowledge of in regard to the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during the early part of 1973.

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Upon questioning [redacted] advised as follows:

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She did not have any prior knowledge of the American Indian Movement (AIM) plans to occupy the hamlet of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during the early part of 1973. He also stated that he did not have any personal knowledge that AIM had been invited into the hamlet of Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

She and her family lived in Wounded Knee from February 27, 1973, until the early part of March, 1973, at which time Federal road blocks were lifted and at which time she and her family left their residence in Wounded Knee.

She advised that when she and her family returned to Wounded Knee, South Dakota, they found their residence in a torn up condition and that numerous things such as bedding had been ruined. She stated that [redacted] Holy Rosary Mission, could give a better estimate of the damages sustained by their family.

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She did not see any Molotov cocktails or any other type of explosive devices nor did she hear any discussions concerning any Molotov cocktails or any other explosive devices.

Her family consists of [redacted]

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Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # HP 70-6832 Sub E

by SA [redacted] pms Date dictated 1/15/74

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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1/24/74

Date of transcription _____

Mrs. [redacted] was contacted and advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents and advised that the interviewing Agent desired to question her regarding activities which she might have knowledge of in regard to the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during the early part of 1973.

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Upon questioning [redacted] advised as follows:

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She did not have any prior knowledge of the American Indian Movement (AIM) plans to occupy the hamlet of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during the early part of 1973. She also stated that she did not have any personal knowledge that AIM had been invited into the hamlet of Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

She and her family lived in Wounded Knee from February 27, 1973, until the early part of March, 1973, at which time Federal road blocks were lifted and at which time she and her family left their residence in Wounded Knee.

When the [redacted] returned to their residence in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, upon conclusion of the occupation of Wounded Knee in 1973, they found that clothing and other miscellaneous items with approximate value of \$200.00 was missing from their residence. In addition, a new Kodak camera valued at \$26.00 was also missing from their residence.

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She did not see any Molotov cocktails or any other type of explosive devices nor did she hear any discussions concerning any Molotov cocktails or any other explosive devices.

Interviewed on 1/14/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # ME 70-6832 Sub P

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/18/74

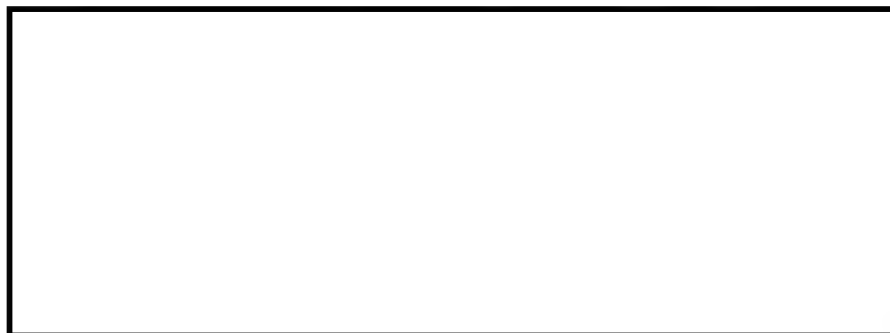
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70-6832-914

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 23, 1974

Mrs. [redacted] advised the following were members of her family:

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Mrs. [redacted] stated that she did not want to talk about the occupation. The interview was terminated.

70-6882-915

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 76-832
by SA BRUCE G. ERICKSON BGE/amj Date dictated 1/16/74

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 22, 1974

On January 9, 1974, [redacted]
[redacted] Wounded Knee, South Dakota, advised that he suffered no loss during the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, by militant American Indian Movement members and he had no prior knowledge that Wounded Knee was to be taken over. At this time, [redacted] began crying and advised that he is not supposed to answer any questions and he advised that he would not state who told him not to answer questions.

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[redacted] is described as follows through observation and interview:

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Sex	Male
Race	American Indian
Date of Birth	[redacted]
Place of Birth	Pine Ridge Hospital
Height	5'1"
Weight	97 pounds

[redacted] refused to discuss anything further with the interviewing Agent.

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-SUB P

by SA [redacted] amj Date dictated 1/15/74

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170-6882

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 22, 1974

On January 10, 1974, [redacted] Wounded Knee, South Dakota, advised that during the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, by American Indian Movement militant members, she lost a radio and a shawl of which she does not know the value of. She further advised that she had no prior knowledge that Wounded Knee was to be taken over, she did not observe or talk to any of the leaders of the takeover and is not knowledgeable of any Molotov cocktails or explosive devices in Wounded Knee. She advised that she is [redacted]

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Interviewed on 1/10/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-SUB P

by SA [redacted] amj Date dictated 1/16/74

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70-6882-917

- 1 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 24, 1974

On January 11, 1974, [redacted] Brainard Indian School, Hot Springs, South Dakota, advised that he is presently in the [redacted] and concerning the takeover of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, by militant American Indian Movement members, he suffered no loss and had no prior knowledge that the takeover was to occur. On the night that Wounded Knee was taken over, he was at his home in the Old Housing area of Wounded Knee and on the following morning he walked around in the Wounded Knee Trading Post and observed a great many people, but no weapons. He remembers that at one time he was in the Wounded Knee Catholic Church during the night but is not sure exactly when. During the occupation the only well-known person that he observed was PEDRO BISSONETTE. [redacted] indicated that he has an unfavorable outlook towards the FBI.

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The following description of [redacted] was obtained through observation and interview:

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Sex	Male
Race	American Indian
Date of Birth	[redacted]
Age	[redacted]
Place of Birth	South Dakota
Height	5'10"
Weight	140 pounds

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b7C

Interviewed on 1/11/74 at Hot Springs, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-SUB P

by SA [redacted] amj Date dictated 1/17/74

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b7C

70-6852-918

- 1 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 24, 1974

On January 11, 1974, [redacted] advised that at the time that Wounded Knee was taken over by American Indian Movement militants, she was residing in Martin, South Dakota, and has no knowledge as to the activities which were carried on and she had no prior knowledge of the takeover.

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Interviewed on 1/11/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-SUB Pby SA [redacted] /amj Date dictated 1/17/74b6
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70-6882-919

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 23, 1974

Mrs. EVA RED STAR, Age 69, furnished the following information on January 9, 1974:

Her husband, PATRICK RED STAR, SR., is presently visiting with their [redacted] Georgia 30286, telephone number [redacted]

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[redacted] New Mexico 87532. Mrs. RED STAR stated she did not know until after the American Indian Movement (AIM) people had taken over Wounded Knee that it actually had happened. She stated she and her family were able to hear shooting going on in that direction, however, the Wounded Knee Trading Post and Museum is located about two miles from her home and is on the other side of a hill and cannot be seen from her home. Mrs. RED STAR stated that they had a very tough time where they lived because the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation turned off the natural gas that heated her house and also the lights. They burned a cooking fire outside of the house and were fired on by the U. S. Marshals so they had to crawl in their crawl space under the house in order to sleep and also to cook. She stated later the U. S. Marshals came around and lined them all up against the wall while they pointed rifles upon them. When the police officers from Pine Ridge came, the U. S. Marshals lowered their guns. Later on, the AIM people drove up to their house in a van type of a car and took all the food and clothing out of the house. Mrs. RED STAR stated that she is crippled and is 69 years old and does not want to testify in court.

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 76-832

by SA BRUCE G. ERICKSON

BGE/amj

Date dictated 1/16/74

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 23, 1974

[redacted] advised that he now resides in the New
Housing Section of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, [redacted]

[redacted]

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b7C

[redacted] stated he was not a member of AIM nor would he
associate with any people who belonged to the AIM association.
However, he ssaid the United States Marshals lined him and his children
up in a row with rifles pointed at them. He stated he thought such
conduct was unforgivable and he would not testify against the AIM
people.

Interviewed on 1/10/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 76-832

by SA BRUCE G. ERICKSON BGE/amj Date dictated 1/16/74

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 23, 1974

[redacted] advised that he and all the members of his family were visiting with his mother in Manderson, South Dakota, when the takeover of Wounded Knee occurred. He left his family in Manderson and drove to his home located approximately two miles from the Wounded Knee Museum and got his family's clothes and personal property together and went back to his mother's home in Manderson where he and his family stayed until the occupation of Wounded Knee was all over. He listed the members of his family as follows:

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[redacted]

He advised neither he nor any of his family could testify since they were not in the Wounded Knee area during the occupation.

70-6882-922

Interviewed on 1/10/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 76-832
by SA BRUCE G. ERICKSON BGE/amj Date dictated 1/16/74

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 23, 1974

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] advised on January 11, 1974, that neither he nor his [redacted] wished to talk about the Wounded Knee occupation at this time.

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b7C

70-6882-923

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 76-832

by SA BRUCE G. ERICKSON BGE/amj Date dictated 1/16/74

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 23, 1974

[redacted] advised on January 11, 1974, that he works for the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in the [redacted] He named the following as members of his family:

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[redacted]

He stated he was not a member of the American Indian Movement nor did he sympathize with their cause. However, he stated he had been treated shamefully by the United States Marshals who had pointed guns at his children and for this reason would not testify against the American Indian Movement people.

70-6882-924

Interviewed on 1/11/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 76-832
by SA BRUCE G. ERICKSON BGE/amj Date dictated 1/17/74

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 23, 1974

[redacted] advised that he is a [redacted]
[redacted] and resided in the Old Housing Section of Wounded Knee,
South Dakota, which is located about a mile and a half to two miles
from the old Wounded Knee Museum. He stated that although he remained
at home all during the occupation of the Wounded Knee Trading Post by
the AIM people, he did not want to talk about it.

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70-6082-925

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 76-832
by SA BRUCE G. ERICKSON BGE/amj Date dictated 1/16/74

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 23, 1974

[redacted] advised that he had no advanced notice about the Wounded Knee takeover and was not a member of AIM. He advised that most of the AIM members that he saw were young people. [redacted] stated that although he lived about a mile and a half from the Wounded Knee Museum and Trading Post and was there during the occupation, that he did not want to talk about it.

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[Handwritten signature]
Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 76-832
[Handwritten signature]
by SA BRUCE G. ERICKSON BGE/amj Date dictated 1/16/74

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 23, 1974

[redacted] furnished the following information in connection with an official investigation:

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He stated the [redacted] listed on the sheet of paper were his children and are of the following age:

[redacted]

He stated he had gotten out of the Pine Ridge Public Health Service Hospital on February 20, 1973, and had gone to his home located in the Old Housing Section approximately a mile and a half from the Wounded Knee Museum. He stated the only time he went down to the Wounded Knee area was when a hospital was established and he wanted some medicine, however, he did not get it. He advised the U. S. Marshals would not let him get medicine outside of the reservation and took away his groceries on one occasion when he and his family were allowed to leave the reservation. He advised he did not care to testify concerning this information.

70-6582-927

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 76-832

by SA BRUCE G. ERICKSON BEG/amj Date dictated 1/16/74

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 23, 1974

[redacted] advised he was not a member of the American Indian Movement and is not sympathetic to the American Indian Movement. However, he advised the United States Marshals lined himself and his family, including the small children and his nieces and nephews against the walls of the building while the Marshals held and pointed loaded rifles at them. He stated he would not testify for the Government in any way.

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70-6882-928

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 76-832
by SA BRUCE G. ERICKSON BGE/amj Date dictated 1/16/74

MP 70-6832

EAS/pms

1

—

The following investigation was conducted at Wounded
Knee, South Dakota, on January 10, 1974, by SA [redacted]
[redacted]

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On January 10, 1974, an attempt to contact the following
individuals all at the same residence in the Old Housing at
Wounded Knee, South Dakota, was made:



The first knock on the door was answered by an Indian
female who would not give her name, but who told SA [redacted] that
she was baby sitting and that the [redacted] were not at home.

A second attempt a few hours later met with negative
results when the occupants of the house would not answer their
—door. It was obvious that someone was at home; however, no one
would answer the knocks at the door.

70-6882-929

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1*

Date of transcription January 4, 1974

[redacted] Rapid City, South Dakota, telephone [redacted] made available to SA [redacted] on December 19, 1973, three photographs depicting the exterior and interior of the Wounded Knee Trading Post at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, prior to the takeover of Wounded Knee by the American Indian Movement from February 27, 1973, through May 8, 1973. These photographs make up Minneapolis Exhibit Number 70-6832-Sub P -1a6.

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Interviewed on 12/19/73 at Rapid City, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-Sub P

by SA [redacted] jrp Date dictated 12/27/73

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70-6832-930

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1*)

Date of transcription 1/8/74

[redacted] was interviewed at the Rapid City, South Dakota, Office of Congressman JAMES ABDNOR, 507 Kansas City Street. [redacted] was apprised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and was told he was being contacted with the permission of Congressman ABDNOR concerning his observations at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during the first part of 1973.

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[redacted] related that he was never in Wounded Knee itself. He made approximately three trips to Pine Ridge, South Dakota. The first time was to accompany ED MC GAA from Minneapolis, Minnesota. He related that MC GAA was formerly from the Pine Ridge area and was sent to Wounded Knee in a mediator capacity. When MC GAA arrived in Rapid City, he was flown directly to Pine Ridge by National Guard helicopter. The second day when he returned, [redacted] accompanied him to Pine Ridge. They spoke with officials in Pine Ridge and then went to the Marshal's roadblock outside Wounded Knee. After conferring with Marshals and FBI Agents at the roadblock, MC GAA entered Wounded Knee but [redacted] chose to remain at the roadblock and eventually returned to Rapid City.

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To the best of [redacted] recollection, the first time he was at Pine Ridge was the day ANGELA DAVIS also attempted to enter Wounded Knee. On his two subsequent visits to Pine Ridge, he always returned to Rapid City the same day.

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After referring to his datebook, [redacted] advised the only definite day he had noted for visiting Pine Ridge was on March 23, 1973, at which time he felt he had accompanied Congressman ABDNOR. [redacted] advised that while in Pine Ridge, he would confer with STANLEY LYMAN, DICK WILSON, and the Head of the Interior Department from Washington, D.C., who was in Pine Ridge.

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Interviewed on 1/2/74 at Rapid City, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832 Sub F

by SA [redacted] dea _____ Date dictated 1/4/74

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70-6832-931

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/2/74

On December 27, 1973, [redacted] was interviewed concerning her knowledge of activities at Wounded Knee, South Dakota. [redacted] is currently

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[redacted] Brown Adjusters, 545 Sansome Street, San Francisco, California, and resides at [redacted]

California. After being advised of the identities of the interviewing Agents, she furnished the following information:

[redacted] advised during the period of insurgency at Wounded Knee she was a [redacted] Senator JAMES G. ABOUREZK, Democrat, South Dakota. On the Friday in February, 1973, following the occupation of Wounded Knee, she flew to Wounded Knee, South Dakota, to meet with the Indians occupying the hamlet at Wounded Knee. Senator ABOUREZK, Senator GEORGE MC GOVERN, and Dr. KARL MARCY of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee were also at Wounded Knee that day. [redacted] and the others met with the Indians in the hamlet and participated in a prayer meeting with them. Following the prayer meeting, the Indians presented a list to the Senators outlining their grievances concerning such topics as lack of law and order on the reservation, inadequate training for Bureau of Indian Affairs policemen, problems with easements and rights of way, and other concerns of the Indian people.

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A large group of Indians were present at the above described gathering. [redacted] recalled that DENNIS BANKS, RUSSELL MEANS, PADRO BISSONETTO, LEONARD CROW DOG, and VERNON LONG participated in the discussion on this occasion, together with others whose identity she did not recollect. None of these individuals identified themselves as leaders or organizers but simply acted as spokesmen for those presenting the grievances. Following this gathering, [redacted] and Senator ABOUREZK returned to Washington, D.C.

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On 12/27/73 at [redacted] California File # SF 176-198

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by SA [redacted] SA [redacted] mbw Date dictated 1/2/74

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

70-6882-932

2

SF 176-198

[redacted] mbw

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[redacted] advised one day later, on a Sunday, she returned to Wounded Knee without Senator ABOUREZK to [redacted] him in further meetings with the Indians. She participated in various meetings with the Indians on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of the following week. She recalled that DENNIS BANKS, RUSSELL MEANS, CARTER CAMP, and LEONARD CROW DOG were present at most of these meetings. At no time did any of the individuals identify themselves to [redacted] as being in a leadership position. They appointed RAMON ROUBIDEAUX, an attorney with the Native American Rights Fund as spokesman for the group.

At no time did [redacted] assume the role of [redacted] as Senator ABOUREZK's [redacted] the grievances of the Indians and [redacted] to them. At one point [redacted] remarked to the Indians that she was sympathetic with the legitimate complaints of the Indian people, but did not believe violation of law was a proper course of action for redress of grievances.

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[redacted] advised that it was common to see weapons at the hamlet and many Indians were carrying weapons on their person. She recalled that one of the Indians who participated in meetings with her wore a revolver on his hip. She believed this Indian was LEONARD CROW DOG but could not be positive. She would be able to identify this person if she saw him again. Others at the meetings may have carried weapons with them although [redacted] stated that she could not be positive. She explained it was so common to see weapons that she took no particular notice of them or who was carrying them.

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[redacted] had no knowledge of how orders were issued limiting access to Wounded Knee and stated she learned by word of mouth that the general public was

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3
SE 176-198

[] mbw

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being denied access to Wounded Knee. She took no part in official policy decisions at Wounded Knee.

[] concluded by advising she had taken [] with the Indians at Wounded Knee. These [] are at the Washington, D.C. office of Senator ABOUREZK.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription January 15, 1974

[redacted]
[redacted] Wounded Knee Trading Post and Museum, Wounded Knee, South Dakota, made available to the FBI, Rapid City, South Dakota, a blue notebook containing an inventory list and photographs of the following:

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List of museum artifacts lost in the Wounded Knee Occupation including photographs

Inventory loss due to the American Indian Movement takeover of Wounded Knee

Loss of cash

Equipment losses of the Wounded Knee Trading Post

List of accounts receivable during the Wounded Knee takeover

Listing of sales

Cost of sales

Gross profits of sales and percentages, actual and projected, years 1971 - 1974

List of firearms taken from Wounded Knee Trading Post during Occupation

Interviewed on January 11, 1974 at Rapid City, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-Sub P

by SA LUCE G. ERICKSON/mjf Date dictated January 15, 1974

70-6832-938

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1*

Date of transcription February 4, 1974

On February 1, 1974, United States Attorney WILLIAM F. CLAYTON, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, provided SA [redacted] with one cassette tape. CLAYTON advised that he had received this tape from officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, Pine Ridge, South Dakota.

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Identifying data described on this tape is as follows:

Side One:

Rosebud to Wounded Knee Walk

Side Two:

Continuing walk and (not related but entertaining)
Aberdeen High School Acapella Choir (1972).

Mr. CLAYTON requested that a copy of this tape be made in order that he may turn it over to the defense counsel for DENNIS JAMES BANKS and RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS.

Interviewed on 2/1/74 at St. Paul, Minnesota File # MP 70-6832-Sub P

by SA [redacted] jrp Date dictated 2/4/74

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70-6832-939

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

P. 1

1/13/74

Date of transcription

[redacted] was interviewed at the Utah State Industrial School (USIS), Ogden, Utah. He was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and that the Agent desired to talk to him regarding the events which occurred at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, in February and March 1973. [redacted] then advised as follows:

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In February 1973 he was residing at Wounded Knee, South Dakota with [redacted]

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[redacted] and other brothers and sisters. They were residing in a house located along a creek approximately one-half mile from the Wounded Knee Trading Post. When the village was occupied he left Wounded Knee with his mother and other members of the family. This occurred two or three days after the militant Indians took over Wounded Knee. The family left voluntarily in his mother's pickup truck and after leaving they settled in Pine Ridge, South Dakota, in a trailer provided by the Government.

Their home and its contents were subsequently destroyed by a flare which set the house on fire. Personal family belongings were destroyed in the fire, including a television and a stereo set. [redacted] also had a 1959 Chevrolet which was parked in town. Someone drove this vehicle and burned out the engine.

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[redacted] is not a member of the American Indian Movement, is not acquainted with any of the leaders of the American Indian Movement (AIM), and had no contact with them during the time they occupied Wounded Knee. He had no prior knowledge they intended to move into Wounded Knee and he also had no personal knowledge that they were ever invited or extended an invitation to enter Wounded Knee. [redacted] never did see or hear any discussion regarding molotov cocktails or use of any other explosive devices in connection with the Wounded Knee occupation.

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Interviewed on 1/14/74 at Ogden, Utah File # SU 70-2369
1P 70-6832 -P-
by SA [redacted] / cj Date dictated 1/13/74

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SU 70-2368

P. 2

The following description of [] was obtained through observation and files of the Utah State Industrial School.

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Name	[]
Sex	Male
Race	Indian (Sioux)
Height	5' 10"
Weight	140
Home Address	Wounded Knee, South Dakota
Social Security Number	[]
Mother	[]
Step-Father	[]
Date of Birth	[]

File—Serial Charge Out
FD-5 (Rev. 6-17-70)

☆ U.S. G.P.O. 1973-493-150

File _____ 70-6882 _____ Date _____
Class. Case No. Last Serial

☐ Pending ☐ Closed

Serial No. Description of Serial Date Charged

Serial 940 inadvertently
skipped 2/11/74 tm

Employee

RECHARGE Date _____

To _____ From _____

Initials of Clerk { _____

Date { _____

Date Charged

Employee

Location

Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Material
FD-306 (Rev. 9-30-69)

Date prepared

1/24/74

Date received

1/23/74

Received from (name or symbol number)

Received by

SA RAYMOND H. WILLIAMS

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☐ in person ☒ by telephone ☐ by mail ☐ orally ☐ recording device ☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

Dictated 1/23/74 to [redacted]

Transcribed _____

Authenticated
by Informant _____

Date of Report

1/23/74

Date(s) of activity

Brief description of activity or material

INFO RE NATIONAL AND LOCAL AIM ACTIVITY

File where original is located if not attached

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE.
VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.☐ Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____

Remarks:

9 - Minneapolis

1 - [redacted]

1 - 157-3471

1 - 70-6864

1 - 157-846

1 - 157-1496

1 - 157-1475

① - 70-6882

1 - 157-1460

1 - 157-3371

ARTLEY SKENADORE

DENNIS BANKS

" "

EDDIE BENTON

ST. PAUL AIM

RUSSELL MEANS

" "

TRIALS OF NATIONAL AIM LEADERS

3 - Omaha

2 - [redacted]

1 - 157-

RHW:wkb

(12)

AIM

wkb

70-6882-942

Block Stamp

[Handwritten signatures and initials in a box]

January 23, 1974

Minneapolis, Minnesota

Source stated that on or about February 1, 1974, approximately 100 chiefs, headsmen and other traditional Indians in full Indian regalia will travel via bus from South Dakota to St. Paul, Minnesota, for the purpose of appearing in court and to peacefully protest the current trials against American Indian Movement leaders. These individuals may stay in the St. Paul, Minnesota, area for several days.

All AIM leaders throughout the United States are being ordered to report to St. Paul, Minnesota, by Friday, January 25, 1974, for conference in connection with RUSSELL MEANS winning a primary election held on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation for president of the Oglala Sioux Tribe. This election was held on January 22, 1974.

ARTLEY SKENADORE has now been relieved as executive director of the St. Paul AIM Chapter. This was handled by giving him a leave of absence so he could devote full time to his responsibilities in the Pioneer Building, St. Paul. Local AIM leaders felt he was not doing an adequate job as executive director. SKENADORE's wife also works in the Pioneer Building. His responsibilities at the Pioneer Building pertain to AIM security in connection with the current trial of DENNIS BANKS and RUSSELL MEANS.

DENNIS BANKS is to travel by automobile to St. Scholastica College, Duluth, Minnesota, for the purpose of making a speech there during the night of January 23, 1974.

Internal politics are attempting to remove EDDIE BENTON from the Board of Directors of the St. Paul AIM. DOUGLAS DURHAM is to immediately take charge of all AIM for the duration of the trials of the AIM leaders in connection with the Wounded Knee occupation in order that these leaders may devote their full time to their trial defense.

On February 27, 1974, Hell's Angels, AIM Chapters throughout the United States and the Committee to Free Los Tres, a Chicano organization located in Los Angeles, California, are being requested by a national AIM order to stage protests throughout the United States. These actions are in protest against trials of AIM leaders by the U. S. Government. This order will state there should be no violence in connection with these protests. Bombing plans for embassies which had originally been proposed to coincide with the beginning of the trial of DENNIS BANKS and RUSSELL MEANS at St. Paul, Minnesota, on charges in connection with the occupation of Wounded Knee, have temporarily been tabled.

AIM leaders feel that in view of the excellent showing of RUSSELL MEANS, who won the Oglala Sioux Tribe primary election on January 22, 1974, it is very important to the AIM leaders that there should be no activity which would damage the image of AIM or AIM leaders at this time.

The Indian people attending the trial of RUSSELL MEANS and DENNIS BANKS at St. Paul, Minnesota, continue to be unhappy with what they consider strict security by the U. S. Marshals who are charged with the security of the Federal Building where the trial is being held.

Jury chosen for Wounded Knee trial

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP) — After 15 days and thousands of questions put to scores of possible jurors, a panel of eight women and four men has been selected to hear the trial of American Indian Movement (AIM) leaders Russell Means and Dennis Banks.

The group, ranging in age from a 19-year-old store clerk to a 53-year-old research analyst with the State Highway Department averages 35 years. Seven are under 30.

One is a college student and another a homemaker. Otherwise, they hold a variety of paid jobs. The only black to be questioned among the group of about 100 drawn from voting

registrations was among those stricken by peremptory challenge Wednesday.

The defense eliminated 20 and the government, six, through such challenges without cause.

One survivor, Richard Garcia, 32, St. Paul telephone installer, had said he is a Mexican American.

Thursday was the 16th court session since Banks, 41, and Means, 34, were brought before U.S. District Judge Fred J. Nichol, charged with 10 felony counts. The government accuses them, among other things, of burglary, theft and assault in connection with the 71-day occupation of Wounded Knee last year.

Nichol scheduled longer hearings Thursday to speed up choosing of 12 prospective jurors, from whom six alternates will be chosen.

After Wednesday's selection, Banks and Means gave newsmen their views of the basic jury makeup.

"I believe this is a better jury than any Indian could get in South Dakota," said Means, who is one of two candidates for the job of tribal chairman on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, where he makes his home in South Dakota. "I believe with the admission of the treaty issue, we do have a very good chance of receiving a fair trial with the jury seated."

He said he was "definitely sorry" to see the only black stricken through peremptory challenge—"and a couple others."

Banks, who now lives in St. Paul, remarked, "If the jurors who are seated keep an open mind about the treaty issues, the probability of our receiving a fair trial will be 60-40. If the treaties are not presented before this panel, we might as well have the trial in South Dakota."

The trial was moved from Sioux Falls at the request of the defense.

Earlier, the defense had challenged the way persons were being excused from jury service without even appearing

in court. However, Dr. Jay Schulman, New York sociologist who has aided the defense in jury selection, said Wednesday the protest had been withdrawn.

He noted that one black and a chicano had been among those questioned. and he saw the prospect an Indian would appear among the group still to be questioned.

Schulman said that probably represented as good a chance of such persons being drawn in the U.S. district judicial areas from which names were chosen.

All but two of the 12 chosen are from the St. Paul-Minneapolis metropolitan area.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 27

Rapid City
Journal

Rapid City,
South Dakota

Date: JAN 31, 1974

Edition: FINAL

Author: JAMES M. KUCHER

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED INDEXED

SERIALIZED FILED

FEB 3 - 1974

FBI - MINNEAPOLIS

NR 712 WF CODE

1133 PM JANUARY 28, 1974 WFO

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (ATTN: INTD) (176-2491) AND
SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-6882)

FROM: SAC, WFO (157-5799) (2P)

RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS, EM-AIM.

RE BUREAU TELEPHONE CALL TO WFO, JANUARY 28, 1974.

RETEL CALL REQUESTED WFO INTERVIEW [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] JAMES ABOUREZK, U.S. SENATOR FROM SOUTH DAKOTA,
CONCERNING INFORMATION REPORTED BY HER TO U.S. MARSHALS
SERVICE OF POSSIBLE ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT ON RUSSELL MEANS.

[REDACTED] INTERVIEW THIS DATE AND ADVISED THAT AROUND
10:30 A.M. ON JANUARY 26, 1974, WHILE WORKING IN THE WASHING-
TON, D.C. OFFICE OF SENATOR ABOUREZK, SHE RECEIVED A TELE-
PHONE CALL FROM A MATHEW KING IN KYLE, SOUTH DAKOTA, WHO
STATED HE HAD RECEIVED INFORMATION FROM A FRIEND, THAT
SUPPORTERS OF OGLALA SIOUX PRESIDENT RICHARD WILSON WERE
PLANNING TO KILL RUSSELL MEANS AND THAT AN ATTEMPT MIGHT
POSSIBLY BE MADE THAT DAY AS MEANS WAS TO ADDRESS AN AUDIENCE
IN THE KYLE TOWN HALL.
END PAGE ONE

ad to

70-6882-944
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED

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PAGE TWO

[REDACTED] STATED THAT ABOUT AN HOUR LATER S E RECEIVED A
SECOND CALL, THIS TIME FROM A [REDACTED] OF THE WOUNDED
KNEE DEFENSE COMMITTEE IN SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA, WHO
REPORTED THE SAME INFORMATION AS PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED BY KING.

[REDACTED] STATED THAT AFTER THE SECOND CALL SHE TELEPHONED
THE U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE IN WASHINGTON, D.C. AND FURNISHED
THE ABOVE INFORMATION TO THEM.

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT SHE HAS NOT RECEIVED ANY ADDITIONAL
INFORMATION IN THIS MATTER.

LHM WILL FOLLOW.

END.

PLS HOLD FOR OUR TEL TO YOU.

TJL FBI MP

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE MINNEAPOLIS	OFFICE OF ORIGIN MINNEAPOLIS	DATE 1/31/74	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 1/18 - 23/74
TITLE OF CASE <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>		REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>	TYPED BY jss b6 b7C
		CHARACTER OF CASE CIR - ARL; IMPEDING FEDERAL OFFICERS	

REFERENCE

Minneapolis report of SA dated 11/2/73.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

The FD-302 reflected in this report is in response to a special request by AUSA RICHARD D. HURD that captioned subject be reinterviewed regarding the Wounded Knee, South Dakota takeover and leaders.

LEADMINNEAPOLIS

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
CONVIC.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW			
COPIES MADE: 4 - Bureau (70-59569) 1 - USA, Sioux Falls, South Dakota 3 - Minneapolis (70-7667) (1 - 70-6882)(INFO)					
		<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>			

Dissemination Record of Attached Report					Notations
Agency					
Request Recd.					
Date Fwd.					
How Fwd.					
By					

MP 70-7667

AT RAPID CITY, SOUTH DAKOTA

Will maintain contact with USA regarding prosecution,
and will report results.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, Sioux Falls, South Dakota (Attn. AUSA RICHARD D. HURD)

Report of: [REDACTED]

Office: Minneapolis, Minnesota

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Date: January 31, 1974

Field Office File #: 70-7667

Bureau File #: 70-59569

Title: [REDACTED]

Character: CRIME ON INDIAN RESERVATION - ANTI-RIOT LAWS;
IMPEDING FEDERAL OFFICERS

Synopsis: On 1/18/74, captioned subject advised she rode in automobile caravan from Calico, S.D. to Wounded Knee, S.D. on night of takeover by AIM and observed people shooting out lights in the Trading Post. The above night she observed people loading food into the Catholic Church. Subject later observed AGNES and CLIVE GILDERSLEEVE, MARY PIKE, [REDACTED] on bench in Catholic Church. Subject observed RUSSELL MEANS and DENNIS BANKS in the Trading Post and Catholic Church; CARTER CAMP at the Trading Post during a bonfire. She also observed LEONARD CROW DOG, [REDACTED] and MILO GOINGS at Wounded Knee. Subject advised she observed many rifles at Wounded Knee. Subject advised she was at Washington, D.C. during takeover of BIA Building, and observed RUSSELL MEANS, DENNIS BANKS, LEONARD CROW DOG, and CARTER CAMP.

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DETAILS

Reference is made to Minneapolis reports of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated July 17, 1973 and November 2, 1973.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription 1/29/74

On January 18, 1974, Special Agent [redacted] identified himself to [redacted] Wounded Knee, South Dakota. Special Agent [redacted] advised that he wished to interview her concerning her activities and general activities in Wounded Knee, South Dakota during the takeover by American Indian Movement (AIM) militants. Special Agent [redacted] furnished a form entitled, "Interrogation; Advice of Rights" to [redacted]. [redacted] read the form to her, and asked if she had any questions concerning the form, and she advised she understood the form and signed it. She provided the following information:

[redacted] advised that during the occupation of Wounded Knee by AIM members, she was arrested by United States Marshals going into Wounded Knee on the evening of May 7, 1973, at which time she was taken to the Pine Ridge, South Dakota Jail.

Concerning the day that Wounded Knee was taken over, she had earlier been at a dance at Calico, South Dakota all afternoon and toward darkness, caught a ride in a pickup truck, at which time she was accompanied by [redacted]. She did not know the names of the other occupants or the driver of the pickup. People told her that there was going to be a meeting at Porcupine at this time; however, she did not know what was going to happen. The pickup truck she rode in was the last automobile in a large caravan, which went to Wounded Knee, South Dakota. When she arrived, the people in the caravan had begun shooting lights out in the Wounded Knee Trading Post. She does not know how entry was made into the store, because of her late arrival. When questioned to identities of individuals that she observed, she advised that it was dark and she did not recognize anyone. [redacted] advised that she did not go into the store, but ran home and told her mother what was happening. Later that night, she walked up to the Catholic Church in Wounded Knee and observed that people were loading food into the church from cars. She does not know any identities of the people and stated that she did not observe any of the leaders of the AIM at the church at this time. She advised she did not know where the food was coming from. On this night, she stayed up all night and went home the following morning, at which time she slept most of the morning.

Interviewed on 1/18/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-7667

by SA [redacted] jss Date dictated 1/23/74

MP 70-7667
(2)

On the evening following the takeover of Wounded Knee, she returned to the Catholic Church and observed many people walking around and noticed that no one was allowed to go into the Wounded Knee Trading Post except security guards. She advised that she did not observe any of the AIM leaders at this time, nor can she identify anybody she saw.

At a later date, which she cannot remember, she observed AGNES and CLIVE GILDERSLEEVE, MARY PIKE, [REDACTED] sitting on a bench in the basement of the Catholic Church.

b6
b7C

Concerning RUSSELL MEANS, she advised that at one time she observed him in the Wounded Knee Trading Post, at which time he was standing there watching television with a group of people. She did not observe any weapon being carried by MEANS.

Concerning DENNIS BANKS, she advised that sometime near the end of the occupation of Wounded Knee, she observed him walking toward the Catholic Church. She also observed DENNIS BANKS at the Wounded Knee Trading Post, at which time a bonfire was being held outside of the Trading Post. She did not observe a weapon on BANKS, and the above was during the period close to the end of the occupation.

[REDACTED] advised that she went to Oglala Sioux meetings at the Brown Church of God, at which time residents of Wounded Knee were there, along with PEDRO BISSONETTE, and they talked to representatives from Washington, D.C.

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b7C

Concerning CARTER CAMP, she advised that she observed him at the Church of God at Wounded Knee long after the takeover by AIM, at which time he was talking to some people. She observed CAMP at the Wounded Knee Trading Post during a time they had a bonfire. She did not observe a weapon on CAMP at that time.

Concerning LEONARD CROW DOG, she observed him at the Trading Post, at which time a room was set aside for him to live in. She observed no weapon on CROW DOG and remembers that he often teased people.

MP 70-7667

(3)

[redacted] advised that during periods of shooting, she was always in her home and never worked in the bunkers. She advised that PEDRO BISSONETTE ran the bunker toward Manderson.

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b7C

During the occupation of Wounded Knee, she advised that she observed many rifles. She further advised that she is an AIM member and was in the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Building in Washington, D.C. when it was taken over by AIM, at which time she observed leaders RUSSELL MEANS, DENNIS BANKS, and LEONARD CROW DOG. She also observed CARTER CAMP in Washington, D.C., but advised that he was not a leader at the time.

[redacted] reviewed a photograph album, which was taken during the occupation of Wounded Knee by the AIM members at roadblocks, and made the following comments:

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She identified the photograph of MILO GOINGS as having been in the Wounded Knee Trading Post during the occupation. She identified a photograph of [redacted] stating that she observed him playing football during the occupation of Wounded Knee.

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b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-6882)

DATE: 2/2/74

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: LEADERSHIP TRIALS,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA
PRESS CONFERENCE
FEBRUARY 1, 1974
FEDERAL BUILDING
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

During captioned press conference, defense attorneys made reference to a letter written by CARTER AUGUSTUS CAMP to members and leadership of AIM. This communication was located at Rapid City, South Dakota, on September 8, 1973, after Mr. and Mrs. [REDACTED] Parkview Plaza Apartments, Rapid City, South Dakota, advised FBI Agents that [REDACTED]

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on morning of 9/5/73 and had left items and papers that could be of interest to the FBI. Special Agents responded to the call from the [REDACTED] and located attached communication signed CARTER AUGUSTUS CAMP.

An FD-302 was prepared, dated September 8, 1973, concerning finding this document, and this FD-302 was placed in the CARTER CAMP extremist file, 157-3059.

While preparing a prosecutive summary report on CARTER A. CAMP, SA [REDACTED] noted references to the CAMP document and located this document in a 1-A envelope. It was decided to insure the validity of this document it should be forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for handwriting and latent fingerprint examination against known specimens of handwriting and fingerprints of CARTER CAMP. The original document was transmitted to the FBI Laboratory by airtel dated 12/7/73, and by communication dated 1/7/74, the Identification Division advised that two fingerprints were positively identified as being those of CARTER CAMP, FBI Number 108 750 G.

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By communication dated January 11, 1974, the Laboratory positively identified handwriting on document as that of CARTER CAMP.

Because DENNIS BANKS was mentioned in this letter and the overall conspiracy aspect was discussed, SA [REDACTED] immediately notified SA [REDACTED] of the Laboratory's positive [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

3 - Minneapolis (2 - 70-6882)
(1 - 70-6869)

[REDACTED] jlj
(3)



5010-108-02

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noted
70-6882-946
1cc - 70-6882

MP 70-6882

identification of CAMP as being the author of this document. SA [] asked Assistant United States Attorney RICHARD D. HURD if he would be interested in introducing above document in the Leadership Trials against BANKS and MEANS, and he stated he definitely was interested in introducing the document. Copies of the document were made for presentation to the defense attorneys, and they were also shown the original letter as directed by U. S. District Court.

b6
b7C

This document was not included earlier in the display of evidence in discovery as originally it was only going to be used in the CAMP trial. It was brought to the attention of the United States Attorney after he made a request that we research our files in an attempt to firm up the evidence concerning the conspiracy to take over Wounded Knee. The document relates that CARTER CAMP took a squad into Wounded Knee prior to the takeover to insure that there would be no "ambush of the caravan".

F B I

Date: 2/4/74

Transmit the following in _____

CODED

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____

TELETYPE

NITEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

ATTENTION: INTELLIGENCE
DIVISION

FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (157-1460) (P)

RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS, EM - AIM.

THE GENERAL ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT OF THE OGLALA SIOUX
TRIBAL COUNCIL, PINE RIDGE RESERVATION, SOUTH DAKOTA, WILL BE
HELD ON FEBRUARY 7, 1974. THE CANDIDATES FOR THE POSITION OF
PRESIDENT ARE RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS AND RICHARD WILSON.

AN ANALYSIS OF PRIMARY ELECTION RETURNS INDICATES THAT
~~RUSSELL~~ MEANS, A LEADER OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT (AIM)
WHICH DECLARED WOUNDED KNEE, SOUTH DAKOTA, A SOVEREIGN NATION
LAST YEAR, APPEARS TO HAVE THE ADVANTAGE IN BEING ELECTED
TRIBAL PRESIDENT.

MP T-1 ADVISED THAT MEANS HAS INFORMED CLOSE ASSOCIATES
HE EXPECTS TO GET ALL THE VOTES WHICH WERE CAST FOR THE
FOLLOWING OTHER PRIMARY CANDIDATES:

4 - Minneapolis (157-1460)
(1 - 157-3371)
(1 - 70-6882)
(1 - 70-8448)

RWG:wkb

(4)

Searched
Serialized
Indexed
Filed

b6
b7C

Approved: _____

Sent _____

Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date:

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(Type in plaintext or code)Via _____
(Priority)

MP 157-1460

PAGE TWO.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] MARIO GONZALEZ (179 VOTES).

ACCORDING TO MEANS, THE ABOVE PEOPLE ARE AIM SUPPORTERS AND ALL THEIR VOTES SHOULD GO TO HIM. MEANS HAS STATED THAT IF [REDACTED] HAD BEEN HIS OPPONENT FOR THE GENERAL ELECTION, MEANS WOULD HAVE WITHDRAWN FROM THE GENERAL ELECTION AND GIVEN THE OFFICE TO [REDACTED] MEANS INFORMED THE SOURCE THAT IF HE WINS THE ELECTION HE WILL BE THE HEAD OF A STATE AND, THEREFORE, WOULD HAVE IMMUNITY AND "WILL WALK OUT OF THAT COURTROOM." MEANS WAS REFERRING TO U. S. DISTRICT FEDERAL COURT, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, WHERE HE IS ON TRIAL FOR CHARGES STEMMING FROM THE WOUNDED KNEE TAKEOVER, FEBRUARY 27 - MAY 8, 1973. MEANS CONTINUED BY STATING, "THE FEDERAL PEOPLE WILL HAVE TO FACE 12,000 PEOPLE TO GET TO ME."

IN ADDITION, MEANS RELATED THAT HE "WILL RUN ALL CATHOLIC PEOPLE OFF THE PINE RIDGE RESERVATION AND TAKE THEIR LAND BACK FOR THE INDIANS." HE ALSO STATED THAT THE PROBLEMS AIM HAS HAD IN GORDON AND RUSHVILLE, NEBRASKA, HAVE BEEN SOLVED, BUT THAT

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

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Date:

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(Priority)

MP 157-1460

PAGE THREE

HE FELT THAT THE PROBLEMS IN DEALING WITH THE WHITES IN MARTIN, SOUTH DAKOTA, HAVE NOT CHANGED.

PRIOR TO HIS RUNNING IN THE PRIMARY ELECTION, MEANS ANNOUNCED THREE THINGS HE WOULD DO IF ELECTED TRIBAL PRESIDENT.

1. ABOLISH THE JOB OF TRIBAL PRESIDENT AND RE-ESTABLISH A TRADITIONAL FORM OF CONSENSUAL GOVERNMENT WITH A ROTATING PRESIDENCY.

2. ESTABLISH "CUSTOMS CHECKPOINTS" AROUND THE RESERVATION FOR THE ALLEGED PURPOSE OF PROHIBITING TRANSPORTATION AND SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND DRUGS.

3. INVESTIGATE THE USE OF TRIBAL LANDS AND "JERK THOSE LEASES" HELD BY WHITE PEOPLE LIVING OFF THE RESERVATION.

PRESIDENTS OF THE OGLALA SIOUX ARE ELECTED FOR TWO-YEAR TERMS AND IN MORE THAN 30 YEARS NO ELECTED TRIBAL PRESIDENT HAS SUCCEEDED HIMSELF. THE TRIBAL GOVERNMENT WAS ESTABLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE INDIAN REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1934, UNDER THE ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISION OF THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS (BIA).

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

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Date:

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(Priority)

MP 157-1460

PAGE FOUR

AS REPORTED BY GERALD VIZENOR, DIRECTOR OF INDIAN STUDIES, BEMIDJI STATE COLLEGE, BEMIDJI, MINNESOTA, IN AN ARTICLE APPEARING IN THE MINNEAPOLIS STAR-TRIBUNE, A DAILY NEWSPAPER OF GENERAL CIRCULATION, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, FEBRUARY 3, 1974, THE INDIAN REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1934 CREATED THE AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS AND, IN FACT, RECOGNIZES THE INHERENT SOVEREIGNTY OF THE TRIBE. THE ARTICLE POINTED OUT THAT IF DEFENDANT RUSSELL MEANS IS FOUND GUILTY OF VIOLATING FEDERAL LAWS, THERE WILL BE ARGUMENTS OVER THE INTERPRETATION OF THE OGLALA SIOUX TRIBAL CONSTITUTION WHICH STATES, "ANY MEMBER OF THE TRIBAL COUNCIL WHO IS CONVICTED OF A FELONY OR ANY OTHER OFFENSE INVOLVING DISHONESTY, SHALL FORFEIT HIS OFFICE."

THE ARTICLE CONTINUED THAT IN THE ELECTION THIS WEEK A VOTE FOR MEANS MAY BE A VOTE AGAINST WILSON AND HIS ALLEGED CORRUPTION, BUT NOT NECESSARILY A VOTE IN SUPPORT OF A NEW CONSENSUAL GOVERNMENT OF HEREDITY TRIBAL LEADERS. IT IS CONCEIVABLE, VIZENOR STATES, THAT MEANS COULD USE THE EXISTING

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

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MP 157-1460

PAGE FIVE

CONSTITUTIONAL ELECTION TO DEFEAT WILSON AND THEN, IF THE ENTIRE COUNCIL AND A MAJORITY OF THE VOTERS AGREE, HE COULD REJECT THE EXISTING CONSTITUTION AND OPERATE AN "UNOFFICIAL" CONSENSUAL GOVERNMENT. WHAT TROUBLES SOME OBSERVERS, THE AUTHOR STATES, IS THAT RADICAL GOVERNMENTAL REFORM COULD MEAN THE INTERRUPTION OF INCOME AND FEDERAL SERVICES TO MEMBERS OF THE RESERVATION.

THE AUTHOR CONCLUDES BY STATING THAT MEANS HAS DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF AS A RESOLUTE RADICAL ORGANIZER AND LEADER; BUT WHEN IT COMES TO POLITICAL DIPLOMACY OUTSIDE THE MILITANT CAMP AND THE MANAGEMENT OF GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, LAW ENFORCEMENT AND TRANSPORTATION, HIS SKILLS ARE LESS OBVIOUS. IF MEANS BECOMES PRESIDENT OF THE TRIBE AND CHANGES THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT, IT WILL BE ONLY THE BEGINNING. OFFERING HOPE TO TRIBAL PEOPLE ON THE RESERVATION MAY OBLIGATE HIM AND EVERY RADICAL TO PRODUCE MORE THAN ANYONE HAS EVER PRODUCED IN THE PAST.

MEMBERS OF THE TRIBE WHO SUPPORT WILSON ARE HOPEFUL THAT

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Special Agent in Charge

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MP 157-1460

PAGE SIX

THE VOTES WHICH WERE CAST FOR OTHER CANDIDATES WILL BE CAST FOR WILSON IN THE GENERAL ELECTION. THEY THEORIZE THAT BECAUSE OF SNOW, GENERAL BAD WEATHER AND MUDDY ROADS, THE OLDER VOTERS DID NOT PARTICIPATE IN THE PRIMARY ELECTION. THESE VOTERS ARE QUALIFIED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE GENERAL ELECTION AND IT IS HOPED THAT THEY WILL CAST THEIR VOTES FOR WILSON WHO IS CONSIDERED BY THEM TO BE MORE CONSERVATIVE. WILSON SUPPORTERS POINT OUT THAT DURING THE PRIMARY ELECTION WHICH QUALIFIED HIM AS A CANDIDATE TWO YEARS AGO FOR THE GENERAL ELECTION HE RAN A VERY POOR SECOND; HOWEVER, HE WON BY A SUBSTANTIAL MAJORITY IN THE GENERAL ELECTION.

BOTH SIDES AGREE THAT THE COMING ELECTION, FEBRUARY 7, 1974, IS THE MOST IMPORTANT ELECTION EVER HELD ON AN INDIAN RESERVATION, AND AT THIS TIME MEANS APPEARS TO BE THE FAVORITE.

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

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Date:

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(Priority)

MP 157-1460

PAGE SEVEN

A MEANS VICTORY COULD HAVE A SUBSTANTIAL IMPACT IN AREAS
OUTLINED BELOW:

(1) THE TRIAL OF MEANS AND BANKS CURRENTLY UNDERWAY IN
U. S. DISTRICT COURT, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA. IT WOULD CERTAINLY
BOLSTER HIS CHANCES FOR ACQUITTAL AND IT IS POSSIBLE MEANS WILL
TAKE REFUGE ON THE RESERVATION AND NO LONGER APPEAR FOR TRIAL.

(2) THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AT PINE RIDGE MAY BE
FORCED OFF OF THE RESERVATION, AND THIS WOULD INCLUDE BIA LAW
ENFORCEMENT. PRESUMABLY, ~~THIS~~ ^{they} WOULD BE REPLACED BY TRIBAL
POLICE ANSWERABLE TO MEANS.

(3) THE BIA BUILDING AND THE RECORDS WHICH ^{it contains} CONTENTS MAY
WELL BE TAKEN OVER BY MEANS AND HIS FOLLOWERS.

(4) THE PROPERTY OWNED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT AT PINE
RIDGE, INCLUDING THE BIA BUILDING, WOULD COME UNDER CONTROL
OF MEANS AND THE TRIBAL COUNCIL.

(5) BECAUSE OF MEANS' EXTREME DISLIKE FOR THE FBI, IT IS
POSSIBLE THAT FBI AGENTS WILL NOT BE ALLOWED ON THE
~~RESERVATION~~ TO CONDUCT INVESTIGATIONS OF SERIOUS VIOLATIONS

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

F. B. I.

Date:

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(Type in plaintext or code)Via _____
(Priority)

MP 157-1460

PAGE EIGHT

WHICH ARE WITHIN THE FBI'S JURISDICTION. IT IS NOTED THAT DURING THE WOUNDED KNEE OCCUPATION MEANS PERSONALLY ISSUED THE ORDER TO SHOOT TO KILL ANY FBI AGENT FOUND INSIDE WOUNDED KNEE.

(6) FREE ACCESS TO THE RESERVATION MAY WELL BE DENIED IF ROADBLOCKS ARE SET UP AND ONLY PERSONS WHO RECEIVE PERMISSION ARE ALLOWED TO ENTER, ~~OR~~ ~~BE~~ FREE MOVEMENT OF THE PUBLIC MAY BE CURTAILED THROUGH SEARCHES OF VEHICLES.

(7) A CONFRONTATION AND POSSIBLE VIOLENCE COULD OCCUR BETWEEN THE MEANS FACTION AND THOSE PERSONS ON THE RESERVATION WHO REMAIN LOYAL TO THE INCUMBENT TRIBAL PRESIDENT, RICHARD WILSON.

(8) *The white ranchers who lease land on the reservation*
IN ASSESSING THE ABOVE, IT IS NOTED THAT THE PINE RIDGE RESERVATION IS AN AREA OF EXCLUSIVE FEDERAL JURISDICTION; AND, DURING THE OCCUPATION OF WOUNDED KNEE, NO STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES PARTICIPATED IN THE POLICING ACTIVITY. FURTHERMORE, DURING THE WOUNDED KNEE OCCUPATION, THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH DAKOTA REPORTEDLY STATED THAT THE RESERVATION WAS A FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

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(Priority)

MP 157-1460

PAGE NINE

AND, THEREFORE, HE ^{would} GOULD NOT USE THE NATIONAL GUARD.ACCORDINGLY, IF LAW AND ORDER BREAKS DOWN AT PINE RIDGE, IT
WILL REQUIRE RESPONSE FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

ADMINISTRATIVE
THIS TELETYPE BEING SUBMITTED TO THE BUREAU SO THAT
THE APPROPRIATE AGENCIES IN WASHINGTON CAN ASSESS THE POTENTIAL
FOR A BREAKDOWN OF LAW AND ORDER THAT COULD DEVELOP AT PINE
RIDGE INDIAN RESERVATION IF RUSSELL MEANS WINS THE ELECTION ON
2/7/74. THE FEDERAL AGENCIES THAT COULD BECOME INVOLVED IN
RESTORING LAW AND ORDER WOULD INCLUDE THE BIA, U. S. MARSHALS
AND THE U. S. ARMY. THE BUREAU MAY REST ASSURED THAT
MINNEAPOLIS FBI WILL IN NO WAY BECOME INVOLVED IN A LAW AND
ORDER FUNCTION AT PINE RIDGE RESERVATION. THIS OFFICE IS
KEEPING IN VERY CLOSE CONTACT WITH DEVELOPMENTS THERE. IT IS
SUGGESTED THAT THE BUREAU MAKE CERTAIN THAT THE FEDERAL AGENCIES
THAT COULD BE CALLED UPON TO PUT DOWN A RIOT OR CIVIL DISTUR-

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

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MP 157-1460

PAGE TEN

BANCE AT PINE RIDGE RESERVATION ARE AWARE OF THE POTENTIAL THAT
EXISTS, AS STATED IN THIS TELETYPE.

~~ADMINISTRATIVE~~

REFERENCE MINNEAPOLIS TELETYPE TO THE BUREAU, JANUARY 25,
1974.

MP T-1 IS

END.

b7D

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-6882) (P)

DATE: 2/6/74

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS
ET AL
LEADERSHIP TRIALS
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA
1/8/74
CIR - BURGLARY

Info
with deadline
in court by 2-18
R/S

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b7C

Assistant U. S. Attorney ROBERT D. HURD, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, advised that he needs, for trial purposes, photographs in possession of Rev. [REDACTED] formerly of Wounded Knee, South Dakota. Mr. HURD stated he was not sure of [REDACTED] exact address but needs the photographs obtained from him and another unknown minister who has photographs in his possession of his home prior to the Wounded Knee takeover and in its destroyed condition after the AIM representatives left Wounded Knee. Mr. HURD desires that these photographs be obtained and copied and that he be furnished the results of these photographs prior to the date these ministers will appear in court, which is 2/18/74.

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b7C

An entire list of Rev. [REDACTED] destroyed personal belongings is recorded and filed by BIA of Aberdeen, South Dakota. This list will also be necessary for trial purposes 2/18/74.

b6
b7C

LEADS

MINNEAPOLIS DIVISION

AT ABERDEEN, SOUTH DAKOTA

Will obtain list of Rev. [REDACTED] possessions which were lost during Wounded Knee takeover. It should be noted this is needed prior to 2/18/74.

b6
b7C

AT PINE RIDGE, SOUTH DAKOTA

Will immediately contact Rev. [REDACTED] and other minister whose identity is known to [REDACTED] and obtain above-mentioned photographs. Photographs should be copied and in possession of Mr. HURD prior to 2/18/74.

4 - Minneapolis

eb1

(4)



5010-108-02

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2-940

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 7 - 1974	

Pls set out
Assign R leads
COPIES
Doc

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription February 6, 19741

On February 5, 1974, Special Agent [redacted] provided United States Attorney WILLIAM F. CLAYTON with one copy each of eight cassette tapes. These tapes had previously been provided to Special Agent [redacted] by RICHARD D. HUND, Assistant United States Attorney, with a request that one copy be prepared of each of ten tapes. The original of each of ten cassettes and one copy each of cassettes numbered tape 1, tape 2, tape 3, tape 5, tape 6, tape 7, tape 8 and tape 10 were copied and turned over to WILLIAM F. CLAYTON. Cassettes identified as tape 4 and tape 9 were not copied due to tape being twisted inside of cassette and possible damage being caused should copying be attempted.

b6
b7CInterviewed on February 5, 1974 at St. Paul, Minnesota File # MP 70-3832-Sub Pby SA [redacted] ajf Date dictated February 5, 1974b6
b7C

NR 017 LA CODE

4:41 PM URGENT FEBRUARY 1, 1974 SMA
TO MINNEAPOLIS
FROM LOS ANGELES (157-9705) 3P

WOUNDED KNEE AIM LEADERSHIP TRIALS, EM - AIM.

RE MINNEAPOLIS TELCAL TO LOS ANGELES, FEBRUARY FIRST,
INSTANT.

LOS ANGELES FILE 157-8967, CAPTIONED [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]
CALIFORNIA, EM - AIM, WAS OPENED PURSUANT TO REQUEST FOR
INVESTIGATION SET FORTH IN MINNEAPOLIS AIRTEL TO LOS
ANGELES JULY 4, 1973, SAME CAPTION, AND MINNEAPOLIS
LETTER TO LOS ANGELES, AUGUST 28, 1973, SAME CAPTION.

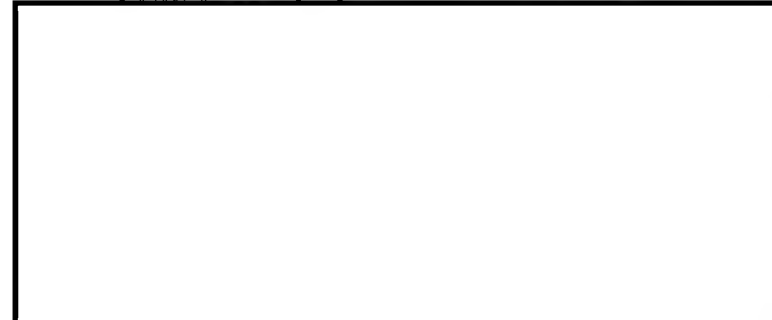
LOS ANGELES LETERS TO MINNEAPOLIS, AUGUST 17, 1973,
AND OCTOBER 24, 1973, SET FORTH BACKGROUND INFORMATION
CONCERNING [REDACTED]

AUTHORITY TO INTERVIEW [REDACTED] WAS GRANTED BY SAC ON
DECEMBER 18, 1973. ON DECEMBER 15, 1973, [REDACTED] ELEPHONICALLY
END PAGE ONE

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b7C

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20-6882-950
SEARCHED
SERIAL



LA 157-9705

PAGE TWO

CONTACTED LOS ANGELES OFFICE AND ADVISED SHE HAD BEEN INFORMED AGENTS WERE MAKING INQUIRIES CONCERNING HER. SHE ADVISED THAT SHOULD FBI NEED TO CONTACT HER, HER ADDRESS WAS [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

[REDACTED] WAS INTERVIEWED BY SA'S [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ON JANUARY 15, 1974. SHE WAS ADVISED OF OFFICIAL IDENTITIES OF AGENTS AND THAT PURPOSE OF INTERVIEW WAS TO SOLICIT COOPERATION CONCERNING MATTERS AFFECTING INTERNAL SECURITY, SPECIFICALLY, IN REGARD TO VIOLENCE CONNECTED WITH AIM.

SHE ADVISED THAT SHE DID PART-TIME TUTORING WORK AT THE INDIAN CENTER, LOS ANGELES, FOR INDIAN CHILDREN. THROUGH THIS WORK, SHE BECAME AWARE OF PROBLEMS OF AIM INDIANS. SHE WROTE RUSSELL MEANS LAST YEAR ABOUT THE TIME OF WOUNDED KNEE INCIDENT BUT NEVER RECEIVED REPLY. SHE DOES NOT PERSONALLY KNOW MEANS BUT ADMIRES WHAT HE IS DOING FOR INDIANS. SHE IS NOT MEMBER OF AIM NOR DID SHE GO TO WOUNDED KNEE. SHE IS CONCERNED ABOUT CONDITIONS OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND WOULD LIKE TO HELP INDIAN. SHE DOES NOT LIKE VIOLENCE AND WOULD NEVER ATTEMPT TO HELP THE INDIAN THROUGH VIOLENCE.

END PAGE TWO

LA 157-9705

PAGE THREE

AS A RESULT OF INTERVIEW AND INVESTIGATION, CASE WAS
CLOSED INASMUCH AS [] WAS APPARENTLY NOT INVOLVED IN
AIM ACTIVITIES, NOR DID SHE INDICATE A PROPENSITY FOR VIOLENCE.

b6
b7c

SA'S [] HAVE ADVISED THAT NO TIME DURING
THE INTERVIEW WERE ANY THREATS MADE TO [] OR WAS SHE
INTIMIDATED IN ANY WAY. DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW []
WAS COOPERATIVE AND VERY CORDIAL. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT
IN VIEW OF [] CONTACT WITH THE LOS ANGELES OFFICE
SHE WAS TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED TO ARRANGE AN INTERVIEW WHICH
SHE READILY AGREED TO. SHE WAS INTERVIEWED IN THE VICINITY OF
A BUREAU CAR AT THE INTERSECTION OF LE CONTE AND WESTWOOD BLVD
AT HER REQUEST.

E N D

MRH FBI MP

CLR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE MINNEAPOLIS	OFFICE OF ORIGIN MINNEAPOLIS	DATE 2/8/74	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 12/26/73 - 2/1/74
TITLE OF CASE RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS		REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div>	TYPED BY wkb b6 b7C
		CHARACTER OF CASE CRIME ON INDIAN RESERVATION- BURGLARY & LARCENY; ARL-IFO; AFO, CONSPIRACY; UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS	

REFERENCE

Minneapolis report of SA
dated 2/2/74.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Previous reports in this matter are referenced in the first paragraph of the details at the specific request of the United States Attorney, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

LEADMINNEAPOLIS

CONVIC.	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 100px;"></div>	MENTS CLAIMED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
		SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		
APPROVED	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 100px;"></div>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE:		4 - Bureau (176-2401) 1 - U. S. Attorney, Sioux Falls, South Dakota ③ - Minneapolis (70-6882) (1 - 70-6864) <i>wkb</i>		Searched _____ Serialized <i>tw</i> Indexed _____ Filed <i>tw</i>	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report				Notations	
Agency				<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 100px; position: relative;"> <div style="position: absolute; top: 0; right: 0; text-align: right;"> 70-6882-957 </div> </div>	
Request Recd.					
Date Fwd.					
How Fwd.					
By					

MP 70-6882

AT ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

Will follow and report prosecutive action.

B*

COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

1 - U. S. ATTORNEY, SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA

Report of:

[redacted]
February 8, 1974

Office: MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

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Date:

Field Office File #:

70-6882

Bureau File #:

176-2401

Title:

RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS

Character:

CRIME ON INDIAN RESERVATION -
BURGLARY, & LARCENY; ANTIRIOT LAW - IMPEDING FEDERAL
OFFICERS; ASSAULTING FEDERAL OFFICERS, CONSPIRACY;
UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS

Synopsis:

[redacted] observed CARTER CAMP, VERNON BELLECOURT, RUSSELL MEANS and DENNIS BANKS at a meeting to establish AIM roadblocks. [redacted] witnessed the burning of the Trading Post at Wounded Knee, South Dakota in which AIM leaders participated. [redacted] saw MEANS and BANKS in the village. [redacted] resided across the street from the Trading Post on 2/27/73. [redacted] saw LEONARD CROW DOG at the Tipi Church. [redacted] observed MEANS, BANKS and CROW DOG on the morning of 2/28/73. [redacted] saw MEANS and BANKS during the occupation. [redacted] saw a caravan enter Wounded Knee on 2/27/73. MATTHEW HIGH PINE and [redacted] said AIM was invited to the Pine Ridge Reservation. [redacted] attended a meeting with PEDRO BISSONETTE one week before the Wounded Knee seige. [redacted] EVA RED STAR, [redacted] accuse the U. S. Marshals of intimidation. BIA Policeman [redacted] interviewed. [redacted] indicated that OSCAR HOLLOW HORN requested AIM to come into Wounded Knee. FBI personnel involved in firefights noted. Certified copy of title for 1970 Dodge owned by CLIVE A. GILDERSLEEVE obtained. [redacted] advise state services interrupted. Most persons interviewed advise the amount of property lost.

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MP 70-6882

DETAILS:

Reference is made to Minneapolis reports of Special Agents [redacted] dated May 18, 1973; [redacted] dated August 3, September 19, October 20, November 13, and November 16, 1973; [redacted] dated November 22, 1973; and [redacted] dated December 21, 1973, and January 14, and February 2, 1974.

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MP 70-6882

PERSONS OBSERVING LEADERS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 1/16/74

[redacted] was interviewed at his place of employment, Porcupine School, at which time he provided the following information:

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He lived in Wounded Knee, South Dakota on February 27, 1973, when members of the American Indian Movement (AIM) seized the village. He heard shooting during the evening of February 27, 1973, but did not realize the seriousness of the situation. On February 28, 1973, he drove through the village on his way to work, and saw two or three Indians with guns, but did not realize the takeover until Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Police told him of it at the Porcupine Roadblock.

He traveled in and out a few times over the next few weeks. He had to obtain a "pass" from an AIM man, identity unknown, in order to travel in the village. He saw RUSSELL MEANS and DENNIS BANKS in the village a few times, dates not recalled, but did not hear them speak. He and his family,

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[redacted] finally left the village a few weeks after the siege started, date not recalled. He did not return until approximately May 9, 1973.

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He had no prior knowledge of AIM plans nor did he know whether AIM was invited into the area. He lost everything in the takeover, valued at thousands of dollars: two horses, a color television, a stereo, four rifles, serial numbers not recalled, and clothing. His house and trailer were completely destroyed, that is the damage was so great he was unable to move back in. He, as previously mentioned, saw MEANS and BANKS in the village, but did not hear them speak. He was not nor has he ever been an elected or appointed official of the Town Council or Oglala Sioux Tribe. One AIM man, name not recalled, talked to him some time ago, date not recalled; the man had a black beard. The man wanted to know whether the FBI had talked to him, and he [redacted] told the man yes. The man then wanted to know what the FBI wanted and he [redacted] told the man he was "neutral" and to go ask the FBI.

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His [redacted] was then ill and he would prefer the FBI not talk to her if possible.

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Porcupine, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-P

by SA [redacted] jss Date dictated 1/11/74

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MP 70-6832-P

He was born on

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 16, 1974

Date of transcription

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[redacted]
[redacted]
Wounded Knee, was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and the purpose of the interview, at which time she furnished the following information:

At the time of the beginning of the occupation of Wounded Knee by the American Indian Movement (AIM) militants, she was [redacted] Trading Post store.

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To her knowledge, the AIM members were not invited to Wounded Knee and the occupation of Wounded Knee was not expected. She became aware of the takeover when they broke into the Trading Post store [redacted]. After one week, she left Wounded Knee, and upon returning, found that her trailer had been completely destroyed.

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At no time has she spoken with any of the AIM leaders or been approached by any of the AIM attorneys. She has not been subjected to any intimidation by any AIM members.

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-Sub P
by SA RONALD A. WILLIAMS/cmk Date dictated 1/14/74

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 22, 1974

On January 9, 1974, [redacted]
[redacted] South Dakota, advised that during the occupation of
Wounded Knee by militant American Indian Movement members, she [redacted]
[redacted] Wounded Knee [redacted]
[redacted]

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[redacted] She advised that she had no prior knowledge that Wounded Knee
was to be taken over by militants and she was in Wounded Knee during
the time that the roadblocks were lifted by the United States Marshals.
During the above time, she observed LEONARD CROW DOG at the Tipi Church
where a meeting was held for the residents of Wounded Knee and at the
meeting a petition was circulated which she did not sign. The purpose
of the petition was to allow a new store to be opened in Wounded Knee
and to be run by RUSSELL MEANS. She advised that she did not observe
nor hear discussions concerning Molotov cocktails or explosives in
Wounded Knee and that she was not and is not a member of the Wounded
Knee Town Council.

[redacted] further advised that she has three
daughters as follows:

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[redacted]

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-SUB P

[redacted]
SA
SA

by

amj

Date dictated 1/15/74b6
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MP 70-6882

PERSONS OBSERVING CARAVAN
HEARING SHOTS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription January 15, 1974

On January 10, 1974, [redacted] was con-
tacted at Eyle, South Dakota, regarding issues he maintained
as an occupant of Rounded Knee, South Dakota, during the
American Indian Movement (AIM) takeover of this village.

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He advised on the evening of February 17, 1973,
he was visiting [redacted] at the Catholic church,
Rounded Knee, when AIM came and took over Rounded Knee.
He heard shooting but did not see anyone he knew and did not
talk to any AIM leaders.

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He left Rounded Knee on March 7, 1973, with [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

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He advised that when they returned on May 8, 1973,
they had lost everything they owned, which were the following
items:

all furniture
stainless steel
gas heating stove
cook stove
three beds
couch
arm chair
new record player
radio
three suitcases
all cooking utensils and dishes
all clothing
bedding

Interviewed on 1/10/74 at Eyle, South Dakota File # MM 79-6273

by SA [redacted] FBI Date dictated 1/10/74

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

January 19, 1974

Date of transcription

[redacted] was contacted at his residence which is [redacted] was advised of the official identity of the interviewing Agent and that the interview would concern the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, by the American Indian Movement (AIM).

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[redacted] advised that he had no advance warning that Wounded Knee would be occupied and that he knew of no persons inviting AIM to occupy the village. [redacted] advised that he left Wounded Knee during the first week of the occupation and while he was absent, approximately \$150 worth of household goods and clothing was taken from his residence. [redacted] further advised that he had one Shetland pony in the area of his home when he left which was missing upon return. He valued this Shetland pony at \$45.00. At the time of the occupation, [redacted] was employed building new housing in Wounded Knee, but that he lost the job due to the occupation.

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[redacted] saw the caravan come into Wounded Knee on the night of the takeover but did not go down to the village to see what happened as he was playing cards. [redacted] left Wounded Knee approximately one week later with his family and during the time he was in Wounded Knee, did not go into the village itself.

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[redacted] advised he left Wounded Knee and avoided all confrontations as he was told to do so by his [redacted]

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[redacted] is going to Bismarck, North Dakota, for [redacted] Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) police officer sometime in February. [redacted] advised that his training had been delayed approximately one year due to the takeover of Wounded Knee and the loss of the paperwork which was to have been submitted.

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[redacted] advised no person had told him not to talk to the FBI and that he had no knowledge of bombs or Molotov cocktails.

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Interviewed on 1/10/74 Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP-70-6832

by SA [redacted] jmf Date dictated 1/16/74

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

January 18, 1974

Date of transcription

[redacted] was contacted at his residence in the New Housing in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and was advised of the official identities of the interviewing Agents as well as the nature of the interview by Special Agent [redacted] then furnished the following information:

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He was living in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, at the time of the takeover of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, on February 27, 1973; however, he and his family moved out of their house the next morning, February 28, 1973, and went to Riverton, Wyoming, where they lived for approximately one month. He advised that he did return to Wounded Knee about three times in an effort to get to his home but was unable to do so because of the roadblocks. He and his family finally found a place to live in Allen, South Dakota, during the latter part of the occupation.

[redacted] then advised that he had no prior knowledge of the occupation.

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He also stated that there was a great deal of damage done to his home, including broken windows, doors and some pieces of furniture and many things were stolen. [redacted] stated that his wife would be able to furnish more information concerning items stolen.

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[redacted] added that he saw the caravan of cars pulling into Wounded Knee during the evening of February 27, 1973, but was too far away to recognize anybody in the vehicles.

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He stated he never saw or heard anything pertaining to Molotov cocktails or any other explosives. He never saw or talked to any of the six leaders in Wounded Knee.

[redacted] then stated that he is not and was not an elected official or member of Wounded Knee Town Council.

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Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File #MP 76-6832

by SA [redacted] and
SA [redacted] jmf

Date dictated 1/15/74

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription January 16, 1974

[redacted] was interviewed at his residence, [redacted]

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[redacted] South Dakota, [redacted]
[redacted] Wounded Knee, South Dakota, [redacted]

[redacted] He provided the following information:

He is the [redacted]
[redacted]

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He was living in a trailer in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, on February 27, 1973, when members of the American Indian Movement (AIM) seized the village. He heard a few shots that evening but did not think anything of it.

No one bothered him or his family that night or the next day. The next day, February 28, 1973, he left with neighbors and did not return until June, 1973.

He had no idea of the AIM plans or why AIM came. His trailer was damaged badly when he returned and everything was gone including a radio, black and white television set, etc. He never saw any AIM leaders, however. He was never an elected or appointed official on the reservation. No one, Government or AIM, had contacted him during this past year.

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Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832 P

by SA [redacted] mjs 24 Date dictated 1/15/74

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MP 70-6882

PERSONS HAVING PRIOR KNOWLEDGE OF THE
AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT (AIM) ON
RESERVATION

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 1/18/74

On January 8, 1974, MATTHEW HIGH PINE, Wounded Knee, South Dakota, advised he was in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, the first two days of the takeover by American Indian Movement (AIM) extremists, [REDACTED] for Pine Ridge, South Dakota.

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He advised that the AIM people moved his furniture into a bunker, and all in all, he lost his furniture, dishes, food and clothing during the occupation. He also pointed out several bullet holes in the walls of his home which he advised were received from U.S. Marshal positions during fire fights. He advised that his wife BESSIE, had a two room house close to this one, and the wall boards and interior were all torn up by the AIM Indians. He believes they used the wood for firewood in the bunkers. Her wood stove in the above house was also removed and taken to a bunker. HIGH PINE advised that after the occupation was over, the bunkers were bulldozed over and his furniture was destroyed as a result of this.

HIGH PINE advised that he had no prior knowledge that Wounded Knee, South Dakota, was to be occupied by AIM.

Concerning leaders of AIM in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during the occupation by the AIM insurgents, HIGH PINE advised he observed RUSSELL MEANS sleeping in a tent close to the Catholic Church on the morning after the takeover, but did not talk to him.

HIGH PINE advised that several days prior to February 27, 1973, he was at an Oglala Sioux Tribal Council meeting and at this meeting, RUSSELL MEANS requested to bring his group on the Pine Ridge Reservation.

HIGH PINE told MEANS they could come on the reservation if there would be no violence. MEANS promised there would be no violence, and was told that he and his group could come in; however, MEANS did not say when they would arrive.

Interviewed on 1/8/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832 SubP
by SAs [REDACTED] and rjt Date dictated 1/14/74

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2
MP 70-6832 Sub P

Following the takeover by AIM Indians, HIGH PINE saw DENNIS BANKS, at which time on that morning, he asked BANKS if he could be allowed to go to White Clay, Nebraska, and purchase provisions. BANKS told him he would get an escort to go to the Marshal road blocks with him. BANKS talked to the U.S. Marshals at the road blocks, and [redacted] escorted him out of Wounded Knee. HIGH PINE advised that at the time of the above occurrence, he did not know DENNIS BANKS, but recognized him from newspaper photographs later on.

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HIGH PINE advised that three or four days after RUSSELL MEANS came back from Washington, D.C., he attended a meeting for Wounded Knee residents at the Tipi Church in Wounded Knee, at which time LEONARD CROW DOG conducted the meeting. RUSSELL MEANS was also present at the meeting.

HIGH PINE advised he is not knowledgeable of any molotov cocktails or explosive devices having been in Wounded Knee during the occupation by AIM Indians.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 17, 1974

[redacted] was apprised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and was told he was being interviewed in regard to his observation of activities of militant American Indian Movement (AIM) members during the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

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[redacted] advised about one week before the take over of Wounded Knee he attended a meeting in Calico, South Dakota, and he went to this meeting with PEDRO BISSONETTE and advised the meeting involved the organization of a civil rights group. [redacted] could not recall any mention of the take over of Wounded Knee at this meeting. He had heard a rumor that AIM'S objective was to take over Sharpes Corner, but it was [redacted] observation that because of the looting of the Wounded Knee Trading Post a year before they decided the last minute to occupy Wounded Knee.

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[redacted] related that during February, 1973, he was residing in a [redacted]

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[redacted] Wounded Knee Trading Post. On February 27, 1973, [redacted] was out of Wounded Knee and [redacted] remained at their residence. After the occupation of Wounded Knee on February 27, 1973, [redacted] could not get back into Wounded Knee, and on the following Thursday, March 1, 1973, [redacted] left when the roadblocks were opened. [redacted] related that there was heavy damage to their house, but it was repairable and eventually repaired by the Housing Improvement Program on the Pine Ridge Reservation. He estimated the cost of repair to be in the neighborhood of \$1,000. [redacted] related that the doors and windows were broken out, and all the furniture, valued at \$3,000, was removed from the house. All of the family clothing, including the children's clothing, was missing, and [redacted] estimated this value at \$1500.

Interviewed on January 10, 1974 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MINNEAPOLIS 70-6832 Sub P

by SA [redacted] kh Date dictated January 12, 1974

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MP (70-6832 Sub P)
(2)

[redacted] related that he was not in Wounded Knee during the occupation; and, therefore, he did not see any of the AIM leaders involved in the occupation. He further related that he did not observe any fire bombs or Molotov Cocktails or other explosive devices in Wounded Knee.

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[redacted] advised that he was not an elected official or member of the Wounded Knee Town Council.

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[redacted] related that he was aware of the proposed meeting at Billy Mills Hall in Pine Ridge on February 27, 1973, and related that the meeting was finally held at Calico, South Dakota. He was working this evening and did not attend these meetings but did observe about a dozen cars pass through Pine Ridge and later determined that these cars were headed for Wounded Knee, South Dakota. He did not return home on the evening of February 27, 1973, because he did not have a car, and he stayed in Pine Ridge while working there.

[redacted] advised that [redacted]
[redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 17, 1974

HELEN GRANT was apprised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and was told she was being interviewed concerning her observations of activities of militant American Indian Movement (AIM) members who occupied the village of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during the first part of 1973.

Mrs. HELEN GRANT related on February 27, 1973, she was residing with her husband, SILAS GRANT, at their home just north of Wounded Knee Creek in the vicinity of the Wounded Knee Trading Post. Mrs. GRANT advised that on February 28, 1973, her husband went to the store (Wounded Knee Trading Post) and returned to tell her that the store had been taken over by militants. Mrs. GRANT was sick in bed, and after SILAS GRANT had related to her that he "had heard it was going to be bad" [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]
until the end of the occupation.

Mrs. GRANT related that she had no definite prior knowledge of AIM'S plans to occupy the village of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, nor any personal knowledge that AIM had been invited into the community of Wounded Knee. She thought she could recall somebody mentioning to her husband that AIM was coming, but she thought that possibly this was on the 28th of February when he returned to see that AIM had occupied the Trading Post. Her husband may have related to her that AIM may be coming to their residence, and this is why they vacated their home.

Mrs. GRANT advised that their home was on trust land just north of Wounded Knee Creek. When they left their residence on February 28, 1973, they locked their home. They returned after the occupation to find that the door had been broken and several of the windows broken out in their house. She estimated the damage to their home at \$1200. All of their cooking utensils and dishes, furniture and cooking and heating stove, and a store of food were

Interviewed on January 8, 1974 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MINNEAPOLIS 70-6832 Sub P

by SA [REDACTED] kh Date dictated January 12, 1974

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MP (70-6832 Sub P)
(2)

destroyed or missing. There were also two trunks of clothing, bead work, quilts, and blankets valued at \$100, a braided turquoise colored shawl valued at \$50, and several family keepsakes missing. She had several souvenirs from the Second World War, including a plaque in memory of her brother who was killed in the war, missing from their residence.

Mrs. GRANT advised that she did not return to Wounded Knee after they left the vicinity of the Trading Post on February 28, 1973. She was not in Wounded Knee on March 8, 11, or 26, 1973, and heard nothing in regard to the assault of the Federal officers. Mrs. GRANT related that she was sick in bed on February 27, 1973, and on February 28, 1973, was removed from bed only to travel to [REDACTED]. She did not see any explosive devices or Molotov Cocktails because of the aforementioned.

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Mrs. GRANT advised that she was not an elected official or member of the Wounded Knee Town Council.

Mrs. GRANT related that after the occupation of Wounded Knee started her husband became very nervous and upset because of this militant activity. He was not happy [REDACTED] and wanted to return to their home in the vicinity of the Trading Post. They could not return to their residence because of the violence in the vicinity of the Trading Post, and eventually Mr. GRANT became ill and passed away on June 26, 1973.

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MP 70-6882

PERSONS MAKING DEROGATORY STATEMENTS
ABOUT THE GOVERNMENT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 22, 1974

On January 8, 1974, [REDACTED]
Wounded Knee, South Dakota, advised that during the occupation of Wounded Knee by militant American Indian Movement members, she lost a quantity of wedding presents, including a set of towels, however, she believes that a Bureau of Indian Affairs Policeman took the set of towels and has no idea of the value of any of the above. She further advised that she had no knowledge that AIM was to take over Wounded Knee, South Dakota, she had no conversation nor did she observe any of the leaders of the Movement during the occupation, and observed no Molotov cocktails or explosive devices in Wounded Knee. She is not and was not an elected official of the Wounded Knee Town Council.

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Interviewed on 1/8/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-SUB P
by SA [REDACTED] SA [REDACTED] amj Date dictated 1/15/74

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 23, 1974

[redacted] furnished the following information in connection with an official investigation:

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He stated the [redacted] listed on the sheet of paper were his children and are of the following age:

[redacted]

He stated he had gotten out of the Pine Ridge Public Health Service Hospital on February 20, 1973, and had gone to his home located in the Old Housing Section approximately a mile and a half from the Wounded Knee Museum. He stated the only time he went down to the Wounded Knee area was when a hospital was established and he wanted some medicine, however, he did not get it. He advised the U. S. Marshals would not let him get medicine outside of the reservation and took away his groceries on one occasion when he and his family were allowed to leave the reservation. He advised he did not care to testify concerning this information.

70-6832

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP-76-832

[Signature] SA BRUCE G. ERICKSON BEG/amj Date dictated 1/16/74

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 23, 1974

[redacted] advised he was not a member of the American Indian Movement and is not sympathetic to the American Indian Movement. However, he advised the United States Marshals lined himself and his family, including the small children and his nieces and nephews against the walls of the building while the Marshals held and pointed loaded rifles at them. He stated he would not testify for the Government in any way.

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70-6832

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 76-832
[Signature] SA BRUCE G. ERICKSON BGE/amj Date dictated 1/16/74

MP 70-6882

EVIDENCE OBTAINED, LISTS OF TAPES,
U. S. MARSHAL AND FBI FIREFIGHTS,
EVIDENCE REVIEWED BY DEFENSE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription January 26, 1974

A discovery order to review evidence was conducted at the Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Minneapolis, Minnesota. The order was conducted with members of the Wounded Knee Legal Defense/Offense Committee. All evidence pertaining to the following individuals was displayed to attorneys [redacted] 400 Minnesota Building, St. Paul, Minnesota:

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[redacted]
LORELYE DE CORA
[redacted]

The attorneys reviewed all evidence exhibited under Minneapolis file 70-6832-1B64B pertaining to the above defendants. Further, this evidence was photographed by Wounded Knee Legal Defense/Offense Committee [redacted]

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The following items were Xeroxed and made available to the above attorneys:

1. U. S. Department of Interior - Bureau of Indian Affairs, Application for Admission to Post High School Education Programs.
2. Letter from Sinte Gleska College Center Rosebud, South Dakota, to registrar, Barret Women's College, Lake Forest, Illinois, requesting a copy of [redacted] transcripts be forwarded to the Institute of American Indian Arts, Cerrillos Road, Santa Fe, New Mexico.
3. Letter from Sinte Gleska College Center, Rosebud, South Dakota, to Dean of Women, Barret Women's College, Lake Forest, Illinois, requesting personal recommendation for [redacted] to be forwarded to the Institute of American Indian Arts, Cerrillos Road, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

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Interviewed on January 26, 1974 at Minneapolis, Minnesota File # MP 70-6832-Sub P

by SA [redacted] njf Date dictated January 26, 1974

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4. Miscellaneous slips of scrap paper containing names, addresses and telephone numbers
5. Social Security card number [redacted]
in the name of [redacted]
6. Medicaid Identification pass,
District of Columbia Government number
[redacted]
Date of birth [redacted] Social Security
number [redacted]
7. Portion of statement regarding the American
Indian Movement by [redacted]
Oglala Sioux, Pine Ridge, South Dakota
8. Copy of a "Press release for Rapid City,
South Dakota by American Indian Movement
dated 2/16/73."
9. North Central airlines ticket number
032:4400:315:790 for Mr. D. BANKS on
2/16/73 from Sioux Falls to Rapid City
in the amount of \$55.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 15, 1974

The following items of evidence were received from
[redacted] Deputy United States Marshal, Rapid City,
South Dakota, at the FBI Office in St. Paul, Minnesota:

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1 approximately one fifth bottle bearing label Labohema Port Wine;

1 approximately one half gallon bottle bearing label Gibson
Premium Select California Muscatel;

1 approximately one fifth bottle bearing label Labohema Muscatel;

1 approximately one quart bottle bearing no label.

The above described bottle bearing the label Gibson
Premium Select California Muscatel and the bottle bearing no label
each had a piece of wood extending outside the bottle through the
top into the center of the bottle. Each of the above described
bottles had a rag stuffed into the top of the bottle.

Interviewed on 1/15/74 at St. Paul, Minnesota File # MP 70-6832-D
MP 70-6832-Sub-L

by SA [redacted] xp Date dictated 1/15/74 47 b6
b7C

MP 70-6832

On February 1, 1974, Special Agent [REDACTED] received a certified copy of South Dakota automobile title, Number Z58471, for a 1970 Dodge Polara, Vehicle Identification Number DM 41 LCD 109 144, to CLIVE A. GILDERSLEEVE, Wounded Knee, South Dakota. STEPHANIE BOHR, South Dakota Motor Vehicle Department provided the certified copy of this title.

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Certificate of Title To A Motor Vehicle, Trailer or Trailer Coach

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED MOTOR VEHICLE, TRAILER, OR TRAILER COACH:

TITLE NUMBER Z58471	MONTH 04	DAY 07	YEAR 71	CERTIFICATE OF TITLE 1.00 NOTATION OF LIEN 1.00	F E E S DUPLICATE COPY OF TITLE 2.00 NOTATION OF DISCHARGE OF LIEN .50
SERIAL OR IDENTIFICATION NUMBER DM41L0D 109144				MAKE DOUG	MODEL POLCST
BODY TYPE AND DESCRIPTION 4DRSN				YEAR MODEL 19 70	WEIGHT 3815
IS OWNED BY GILDERSLEEVE, CLIVE A					COUNTY 65 TYPE C

WOUNDED KNEE

DUPLICATE

AMOUNT \$			FIRST LIEN		
HELD BY					
ADDRESS					
DATE OF NOTATION		LIEN DISCHARGED		DATE OF CANCELLATION	
NOTED BY REGISTER OF DEEDS OR DEPUTY		CANCELLED BY REGISTER OF DEEDS OR DEPUTY			
SIGNATURE:			SIGNATURE:		
AMOUNT \$			SECOND LIEN:		
HELD BY					
ADDRESS					
DATE OF NOTATION		LIEN DISCHARGED		DATE OF CANCELLATION	
NOTED BY REGISTER OF DEEDS OR DEPUTY		CANCELLED BY REGISTER OF DEEDS OR DEPUTY			
SIGNATURE:			SIGNATURE:		
AMOUNT \$			THIRD LIEN:		
HELD BY					
ADDRESS					
DATE OF NOTATION		LIEN DISCHARGED		DATE OF CANCELLATION	
NOTED BY REGISTER OF DEEDS OR DEPUTY		CANCELLED BY REGISTER OF DEEDS OR DEPUTY			
SIGNATURE:			SIGNATURE:		



Commissioner
COMMISSIONER, DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

WITNESS MY HAND AND OFFICIAL SEAL THE DATE SHOWN ABOVE

Signature of Notary Public or Co. Officer.

I hereby certify that the record on which this is based is a true photograph of the original and that the same is a true and correct copy of the original.

2-1-74
Date

MP 70-6882

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS (BIA)

POLICEMAN INTERVIEW

MP 70-6882

PERSONS INDICATING STATE SERVICES INTERRUPTED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription January 8, 1974

[redacted] Shannon County Office, State Department of Social Services, Division of Social Welfare, Pine Ridge, South Dakota, advised that on February 27, 1973, the date of the takeover of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, her office was involved in transferring their records from a manual to a computer system. This procedure was required by the state, and it was necessary to complete this prior to April 1, 1973, or the state stood to lose several thousands of dollars in Federal funds. In addition to her staff, there were state employees from other cities in South Dakota assigned to assist in completing the task.

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On February 28, 1973, all the Bureau of Indian Affairs Offices at Pine Ridge, South Dakota, closed, and [redacted] office also closed. The office was closed on the authority of ROBERT SCHULZ, Regional Director, State Department of Social Services, Division of Social Welfare. The records of the office were taken to Rapid City, South Dakota, where the work was completed. The office was not reopened until March 25, 1973. [redacted] advised that the office was closed and the work was transferred because of the Wounded Knee takeover, and the fear that there might be further disturbances in Pine Ridge, which would have interrupted the work.

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[redacted] stated that the office administers the following programs on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation:

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1. Old age assistance
2. Aid to totally and permanently disabled
3. Aid to the blind
4. Aid to dependent children

Interviewed on 12/26/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6864

by SA [redacted] mec Date dictated 1/2/74

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ERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 8, 1974

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[redacted] Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Pine Ridge, South Dakota, furnished the following information:

As a result of the takeover of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, on February 27, 1973, the BIA schools in Pine Ridge, South Dakota, were closed beginning February 28, 1973, and reopened on March 12, 1973. The schools in Pine Ridge include one elementary school, one middle school and one high school. Also closed during that period were schools in Manderson, South Dakota, Porcupine, South Dakota, Kyle, South Dakota, and Allen, South Dakota, all of which are on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. The school at Wanblee was closed for only one week. The Loneman School at Oglala, South Dakota, remained open due to its remote location. It was necessary, however, to close the Loneman School, occasionally during the Wounded Knee occupation, because the power transformer supplying this school was located in Wounded Knee and it was repeatedly shot out. Because of the close proximity of the Manderson and Porcupine Schools to the village of Wounded Knee, they remained closed for a period of at least four weeks. Both of these schools contain grades kindergarten through eighth.

High school students from the Wounded Knee area including Manderson and Porcupine attend school at the Oglala Community School in Pine Ridge, South Dakota, and daily travel to and from school by school bus. They ordinarily travel approximately 35 to 40 miles each day to and from school. During the occupation, it was not possible for buses, picking up children north of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, to travel through Wounded Knee to get to Pine Ridge. Due to this, it was necessary for the students to travel in excess of 100 miles daily in each direction to get to and from school. Mr. [redacted] added that it was not possible to provide bus service for any of the students who actually lived in Wounded Knee, who continued to live there during the occupation. Some of the residents who left the village moved to Pine Ridge, South Dakota, and their children were placed

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Interviewed on 12/27/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6864

by SA [redacted] jmf Date dictated 1/3/74

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in the Pine Ridge Elementary and Middle Schools. This, of course, created an additional hardship to those schools.

Approximately half of the parents in the Porcupine School district were afraid to send their children to school because members of the American Indian Movement (AIM) had congregated just southeast of Porcupine, and these parents were concerned for the safety of their children. Some of them sent their children to the Rockyford Public School which is several miles from Porcupine.

The schools at Kyle were also closed on a few other occasions, one of them being when the caravan came from the Rosebud Indian Reservation to the Pine Ridge Reservation. Other occasions when the schools were closed at Kyle were in connection with activity in that area including the FRANK CLEAR funeral and meetings at the FRANK FOOLS CROW residence.

Prior to the occupation of Wounded Knee, the Oglala Community School, Pine Ridge, South Dakota, had a 93% attendance rate and when the school reopened, the attendance rate dropped to 68% and remained at that level for at least one month. Between that time and the end of the 1972-73 school year, the attendance level never again reached 93%.

Mr. [] advised that attendance records and specific dates of school closings were available, but that it would take some time to compile this information and to prepare suitable reports.

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MP 70-6882

PERSONS WHO WERE ADVISED NOT TO
TALK TO FBI

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 19, 1974

Date of transcription

(U) [redacted] was interviewed at her residence which is in the Wounded Knee new housing, Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

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[redacted] advised the following:

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She knew of no one requesting the takeover of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, by the American Indian Movement (AIM), and she had had no advance warning that the takeover would happen.

[redacted] advised that she had not seen or talked to any of the AIM leaders during the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota. [redacted] advised that she and [redacted]

[redacted] had remained in Wounded Knee during the entire occupation. [redacted] advised that she and her husband had been interviewed numerous times by MARK LAMB and his associates, and that MARK LAMB told her and her husband several times not to talk to the FBI.

[redacted] who are as follows:

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Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 79-6832

by SA [redacted] :ml Date dictated 1/13/74

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 16, 1974

Date of transcription _____

[redacted] who resides in the Wounded Knee [redacted]
[redacted] was advised of the identity of the interviewing
Agent and the purpose of the interview, at which time he furnished
the following information:

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At the time of the beginning of the occupation of
Wounded Knee by the American Indian Movement (AIM), he and his
family [redacted] That
house sustained damage flares, but no other damage was noted.
He and his family will reside in [redacted]
[redacted]

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At no time during the occupation did he speak with any
of the leaders of AIM.

He was not aware of any invitation by any person or
group extended to AIM, and their occupation of Wounded Knee was
a complete surprise to him.

He was advised by AIM attorneys not to talk to any
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Agents, and that should
any FBI Agents attempt to talk to him, that he was to report it
to the Wounded Knee Offense-Defense Committee.

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[redacted] was never been a member of the Tribal
Council, and has no knowledge of the preparation or use of molotov
cocktails.

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-Sub P
by SA RONALD A. WILLIAMS/cmk Date dictated 1/14/74

MP 70-6882

PERSONS WHO REFUSED INTERVIEW

MP 70-5832

☐ jmf

(1)

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Attempts were made to contact ANNA HURTS HORSE at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during November and December of 1973, and six times during the two days of January 9 and 10, 1974. All attempts to contact ANNA HURTS HORSE met with negative results.

MP 70-6832

[redacted] b6

(1)

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On January 9 and 10, 1974, attempts were made to contact the [redacted] at their residence which is the [redacted] Wounded Knee, South Dakota, [redacted] Several persons were noted inside the residence; however, none would answer the door.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 19, 1974

Date of transcription

(u) [redacted] were contacted
at the OSCAR BOLLOW HOME residence, Wounded Knee, South Dakota.
Both persons advised they refused to be interviewed.

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Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # AP 70-6532

by SA [redacted] inf 62 Date dictated 1/15/74

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 19, 1974

Date of transcription

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[redacted]

refused to be interviewed regarding the takeover of Wounded Knee,
South Dakota.

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

by SA [redacted] JME 63 Date dictated 1/15/74

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription January 19, 1974

[redacted] was located at the OSCAR FOLLOWS HOME residence at Wounded Knee, South Dakota. [redacted] refused to be interviewed.

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Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # HP 70-6832

by SA [redacted]

jmf

Date dictated 1/15/74b6
b7C

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 16, 1974
Date of transcription

[redacted] who resides with [redacted]
at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, was advised of the identity of
the interviewing Agent, at which time she refused to submit to
any interview; and therefore, that interview was terminated.

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Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-Sub P.
by SA RONALD A. WILLIAMS/cmk 70 Date dictated 1/14/74

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 16, 1974

Date of transcription _____

[redacted] both
who reside with [redacted] was advised of the identity
of the interviewing Agent, at which time he advised the inter-
viewing Agent that he would not consent to be interviewed; and
therefore, this interview was immediately terminated.

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Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-Sub P
by SA RONALD A. WILLIAMS/cmk Date dictated 1/14/74

71

MP 70-6882

PERSONS INDICATING PROPERTY LOSSES AS A
RESULT OF WOUNDED KNEE SEIGE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 17, 1974

[redacted] was apprised of the identity of the interviewing Agents and was told she was being interviewed concerning the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, by militant American Indian Movement (AIM) members during the first part of 1973.

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[redacted] advised that she had no prior knowledge of AIM'S plans to occupy the village of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and had no personal knowledge that AIM had been invited into the community of Wounded Knee.

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[redacted] related that she was living with [redacted] at the time of the occupation. The family suffered considerable damage to the furniture, house, and personal items contained inside the house. [redacted] herself, lost personal clothing and her children's clothing, which included jackets and shoes. She estimated the value of the items lost at between \$60 and \$65. [redacted] related that a couple of days after the occupation of Wounded Knee she left Wounded Knee with her parents and children and moved to Manderson, South Dakota. She does not know any of the AIM leaders and was not in Wounded Knee on March 8, 11, and 26, 1973.

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[redacted] related that she did not see any fire bombs, Molotov Cocktails, or any other explosive devices while in Wounded Knee.

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[redacted] related that she was not an elected official or member of the Wounded Knee, South Dakota, Town Council.

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[redacted] related she has three children, who are as follows:

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Interviewed on January 8, 1974 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MINNEAPOLIS 70-6832 Sub P

by SA [redacted] kh 75 Date dictated January 12, 1974

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b7C

MP (70-6832 Sub P)
(2)



b6
b7C

She is married to



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 17, 1974

SAM CROOKED EYES was apprised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and was told he was being interviewed concerning the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, by militant American Indian Movement (AIM) members during the first part of 1973.

CROOKED EYES advised that he had no prior knowledge of AIM'S plans to occupy the village of Wounded Knee and had no personal knowledge that AIM had been invited into the community of Wounded Knee. He related that he left his home just prior to February 27, 1973, and returned home to find AIM occupying the village of Wounded Knee.

CROOKED EYES related that he lost all of his tools, which included shovels, axes, saws, hammers, which he estimated to be worth \$50. He also lost about \$130 worth of new lumber, which he advised AIM used in building bunkers and burned for fuel. The AIM people broke up all of his furniture, broke up the windows and floor in his house, and also ate his food, and they lived in his house during the occupation.

ALICE CROOKED EYES, SAM'S wife, lost all of her clothing, shoes, blankets, bedding, shawls, and two suitcases which contained quilts and dresses which CROOKED EYES estimated at about \$300.

CROOKED EYES related that he did not know any of the AIM leaders and could not recall activity on February 27, 1973; March 8, 1973; March 11, 1973; or March 28, 1973.

Interviewed on January 8, 1974 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MINNEAPOLIS 70-6832 Sub P

by SA kh Date dictated January 12, 1974

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MP (70-6832 Sub P)
(2)

CROOKED EYES advised he did not observe any explosive devices or Molotov Cocktails in Wounded Knee during the occupation.

CROOKED EYES related that he was not an elected or appointed official of the Wounded Knee Town Council.

CROOKED EYES related that his wife, ALICE, passed away during September, 1973. CROOKED EYES is 83 years old and was very incoherent and had trouble understanding the English language and talking English.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 17, 1974

[redacted] were contacted at their residence, [redacted] and apprised of the identity of the interviewing Agent. Also present during the interview were [redacted]

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The [redacted] were advised they were being interviewed concerning activity surrounding the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota; by militant American Indian Movement (AIM) members during the first part of 1973.

[redacted] advised that they had no prior knowledge of AIM'S plans to occupy the village of Wounded Knee, or no personal knowledge that AIM had been invited into the community of Wounded Knee. The [redacted] advised that their hot water heater was ruined, and windows and doors were broken in their residence at [redacted]. They had a Delco tape recorder taken, valued at \$75, and all of the children's clothing was taken, valued at \$200. There were three suitcases containing clothing and bedding taken by unknown individuals during the occupation of Wounded Knee. They also lost personal items, including a photo album of their granddaughter's pictures.

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At this point in the interview an unknown Indian woman in the kitchen of the [redacted] residence told the [redacted] they should not answer any questions because they would be called to testify. [redacted] and the children got up and left the room, and [redacted] related that they knew nothing further. [redacted] was questioned as to what the problem was, and he related that he knew nothing and wanted to say nothing further.

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Interviewed on January 8, 1974 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MINNEAPOLIS 70-6832 Sub P

by SA [redacted]:kh Date dictated January 12, 1974

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b7C

MP (70-6832 Sub P)

(2)

[redacted] had previously related that they were at their residence in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, on February 27, 1973. About four days after February 27, 1973, they moved from Wounded Knee, South Dakota, to Manderson, South Dakota, because of the violent activity in Wounded Knee. [redacted] related he knew nothing about the AIM leaders and would relate nothing about activities during the following days of the occupation of Wounded Knee.

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[redacted] stated he knew nothing about Molotov Cocktails or other explosive devices in Wounded Knee.

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[redacted] would not answer whether he was an official of the Wounded Knee Council.

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[redacted] had previously related in the interview that [redacted] had occupied her residence at [redacted] during the entire 71 days of the occupation of Wounded Knee.

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[redacted] had previously related that [redacted] would be able to answer questions concerning the occupation of Wounded Knee. Due to the fact that the [redacted] were uncooperative, the interview was terminated. [redacted] would not make any of the children available for interview and would not relate where his [redacted] [redacted], could be located.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 17, 1974

[redacted] were interviewed at their residence at Wounded Knee, South Dakota. The [redacted] were apprised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and were told they were being interviewed concerning the activity of militant American Indian Movement (AIM) members during the first part of 1973 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

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[redacted] advised they had no prior knowledge of AIM'S plans to occupy the village of Wounded Knee and had no personal knowledge that AIM had been invited into the community of Wounded Knee.

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The [redacted] related that on February 27, 1973, they occupied a residence near the [redacted] Wounded Knee, South Dakota. [redacted]

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[redacted] A [redacted] still resides in one of the houses at this residence. A light fixture was torn from the ceiling causing a big crack, and several windows in the residence were broken out. The [redacted] suffered no personal loss of clothing or furniture.

[redacted] advised they did not talk with any of the AIM leaders during the occupation of Wounded Knee and could not recall activity on March 8, 11, or 26, 1973.

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[redacted] advised they saw no explosive devices or Molotov Cocktails during the occupation of Wounded Knee.

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Interviewed on January 8, 1974 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MINNEAPOLIS 70-6832 Sub P

by SA [redacted] kh Date dictated January 12, 1974

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MP (70-6832 Sub P)
(2)

[redacted] advised they were
not official members of the Wounded Knee Town Council.

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[redacted] further related that during
the evening hours and after darkness several people would
enter and leave Wounded Knee by way of the creek, which
passed near the [redacted]

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[redacted] advised his [redacted]
[redacted] old.

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It was observed that [redacted] was
[redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 17, 19741

[redacted]
[redacted] was apprised of the identity of the interviewing Agents and was told he was being interviewed in regard to his observations of militant American Indian Movement (AIM) members during the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during the first part of 1973.

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[redacted] advised that he had no prior knowledge of AIM'S plans to occupy the village of Wounded Knee and had no personal knowledge that AIM had been invited into the community of Wounded Knee.

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[redacted] related that during the first part of 1973 he was residing [redacted]. Their residence was a [redacted] from the Wounded Knee Trading Post. On one day when the roadblocks were lifted, about a week to a week and one half after the occupation, [redacted] left Wounded Knee for provisions. He returned to find the roadblocks were up, so he did not re-enter Wounded Knee at this time. He later returned to find that the interior of his house had been destroyed and all the furniture was missing or broken. About \$200 worth of clothing was also missing. He later found a heating stove in the museum and blankets in the Presbyterian Church. The house was in such poor shape that it could not be rebuilt, and they could not move back into the premises. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is building a new home for [redacted].

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[redacted] refused to answer any further questions for interviewing Agents; therefore, the interview was terminated.

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Interviewed on January 10, 1974 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MINNEAPOLIS 70-6832 Sub P

by SA [redacted]
SA [redacted] :kh Date dictated January 12, 1974

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 1/31/74

Mr. PAUL RED STAR, SR. was interviewed at [redacted]
[redacted] Georgia, [redacted]

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Mr. RED STAR advised his home address is Post Office Box 38, Wounded Knee, South Dakota, that he was born January 29, 1895, and he has attended Carlisle College in Pennsylvania.

Mr. RED STAR advised he had no prior knowledge of plans by members or leaders of the American Indian Movement to occupy the village of Wounded Knee. He advised he had no knowledge that such members or leaders had been invited to the community of Wounded Knee; however, it was general rumor throughout Wounded Knee after it had been occupied that the American Indian Movement leaders had been invited by residents of Wounded Knee.

Following the occupation of Wounded Knee, some American Indian Movement leaders came to his home occasionally and had coffee with him; however, none of them advocated violence or to his knowledge participated in any violence or destruction. He does not recall the names of such individuals.

Following the occupation of Wounded Knee on February 27, 1973, he left the reservation on March 6 or 7, 1973, and was not permitted back on the reservation. He and his wife obtained housing in some trailer houses in Rapid City, South Dakota, until December, 1973. Sometime during November, 1973, he went back onto the reservation of Wounded Knee and found that his house had been practically destroyed. All windows were broken, a ceiling rafter had been removed and chopped up for firewood, which caused part of the roof to fall in. Doors were smashed in and much of the flooring was torn up and used for firewood. All of their personal property was stolen from the house. He also had eight head of cattle and two horses, all of which had been either stolen or killed by the occupiers. He also had two cars which had been left at his residence and which upon his return had been burned and used as part of a roadblock.

Interviewed on 1/28/74 at [redacted] Georgia File # Atlanta 70-4225

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by SA [redacted] :pab Date dictated 1/31/74

84

Mr. RED STAR advised he did not talk with any of the American Indian Movement leaders on February 27, 1973, the date of the takeover, and since he left Wounded Knee on March 6 or 7, 1973, and did not return until November, 1973, he did not talk with any such leaders on March 8, 11 or 26, 1973. He stated he did not see or hear any discussions concerning Molotov cocktails or use of any other explosive device.

In August, 1973, he and his wife went to Hot Springs, South Dakota, to shop. On their return trip to Rapid City, they came upon a roadblock which was five miles inside the reservation at Orlich's Store. An Indian forced his way in the car and got under the steering wheel and stated he was going to push a stalled car which was at the roadblock. He did so and got the car started. Following that, that individual and several others beat him up and stole approximately \$200 from him. He advised these individuals have been arrested but have been released on \$10 bond each. They have not yet been tried. He advised these individuals are [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] During the beating, he was knocked unconscious and spent about one month in St. Joseph Hospital in Rapid City, South Dakota. He received an eye injury, a dislocated shoulder and head injuries.

RED STAR advised that following the takeover by American Indian Movement leaders, he was chosen as a representative of the Oglala Sioux to meet with other representatives concerning demands by American Indian Movement leaders. He and other tribal representatives met, but the American Indian Movement leaders refused to attend. This occurred prior to his leaving Wounded Knee in March, 1973.

PAUL RED STAR, SR. advised he would have no objection to testifying for the Government in any of the above-related incidents.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 22, 1974

On January 9, 1974, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] South Dakota, advised that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Porcupine School and during the occupation
of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, by militant American Indian Movement
members, he resided [REDACTED] Wounded Knee

[REDACTED] He advised that he had no prior knowledge that the
American Indian Movement was going to takeover Wounded Knee and was
not in Wounded Knee during the occupation. He advised that he is
not and has not been a member of the Wounded Knee Town Council.

b6
b7CInterviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-SUB P

by SA [REDACTED]

by SA [REDACTED]

/amj

Date dictated 1/15/74b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 22, 1974

On January 9, 1974, [redacted] Wounded Knee, South Dakota, advised that during the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, by militant American Indian Movement members she lost a crow bar and a shovel. During the occupation, she twice went to get food from the Red Cross in Wounded Knee, however, just went to the Old Housing area and is not knowledgeable as to the activities in Wounded Knee. She could furnish no information concerning leaders of the movement, explosive devices, and advised that she is not nor has she been a member of the Wounded Knee Town Council.

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Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-SUB P
by SA [redacted] SA [redacted] /amj Date dictated 1/15/74

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b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 22, 1974b6
b7C

On January 8, 1974, [redacted] advised that during the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, by American Indian Movement militants, [redacted] [redacted] Wounded Knee [redacted] South Dakota, and during the occupation, two windows were broken in her house which she approximates are valued at \$14. The windows were broken while she was not present at her trailer house and she has no idea who broke them. She advised that she had no prior knowledge that the American Indian Movement was going to takeover Wounded Knee and that she did not talk to or observe any of the leaders during the occupation. She did not observe any Molotov cocktails or explosives in Wounded Knee during the occupation and is not and was not a member of the Wounded Knee Town Council.

Interviewed on 1/8/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-SUB P

SA
SA

/amj

Date dictated 1/15/74b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 22, 1974

On January 8, 1974, [redacted] Wounded Knee, South Dakota, advised that she suffered no loss during the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, by militant American Indian Movement members. She had no prior knowledge that Wounded Knee was to be taken over and she did not talk to any of the American Indian Movement leaders during the occupation. She did observe RUSSELL MEANS at the Trading Post during the occupation.

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[redacted] further advised that she was not knowledgeable of any Molotov cocktails or explosives during the occupation, and that she was nor is an elected official of the Wounded Knee Town Council.

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Interviewed on 1/8/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-SUB P

[redacted]

SA
SA

by

[redacted]

amj

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Date dictated

1/15/74b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 22, 1974

On January 8, 1974, [redacted] Wounded Knee, South Dakota, advised that as a result of the occupation of Wounded Knee by militant American Indian Movement members, he lost clothes valued at approximately \$50 and windows in his house and car were broken. He has no idea of the cost of the windows, however. During the occupation, he did not observe or talk to any of the American Indian Movement members with the exception of observing LEONARD CROW DOG in the Trading Post sometime during the above occupation.

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[redacted] advised that he did not observe any Molotov cocktails or explosive devices in Wounded Knee and further advised that he was nor is a member of the Wounded Knee Town Council.

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Interviewed on 1/8/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-SUB P
by [redacted] SA [redacted] SA amj Date dictated 1/15/74

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91

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 22, 1974

On January 8, 1974, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Wounded Knee, South Dakota, advised that as a result of the occupation of Wounded Knee by militant American Indian Movement members, he had lost clothes valued at approximately \$75.

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[REDACTED] further advised that he was knowledgeable that the American Indian Movement was to come into Calico, South Dakota, for a meeting prior to the Wounded Knee takeover, however, he was not aware that they were to take over Wounded Knee. [REDACTED] advised that he did not talk to any of the leaders of the American Indian Movement during the occupation of Wounded Knee and he is not knowledgeable of any Molotov cocktails or explosives in the Wounded Knee area.

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Interviewed on 1/8/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-SUB P

by [REDACTED] SA [REDACTED]
SA [REDACTED]

amj

Date dictated 1/15/74b6
b7C

92

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription January 16, 1974

On January 9, 1974, an attempt was made to interview Mrs. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] No one answered repeated knocks on the door.

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Later in the day [REDACTED] was contacted
[REDACTED] Porcupine School, and he advised his wife was at home ill and he would prefer the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) not interview her.

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Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Porcupine, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832 P

by SA [REDACTED] /mjs 94 Date dictated 1/15/74

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MP 70-5832

[redacted] den
(1*)

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The following investigation was conducted at
Wounded Knee, South Dakota, by Special Agents [redacted]
[redacted] on January 9, 1974;

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Mrs. [redacted] Wounded Knee, South
Dakota, advised during the course of another interview by
Special Agents [redacted] that during the time of
the occupation of Wounded Knee, February, 1973, to May, 1973,
[redacted] was residing in Iowa and
that is where she still resides.

Mrs. [redacted] further advised that her
[redacted]

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In view of the ages of the children, it was
felt that an interview of them would not be feasible at
this time.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 15, 1974

Date of transcription

[redacted] Wounded Knee, South Dakota, subsequent to the identification of the interviewing Agent, furnished the following information:

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b7C

[redacted] advised that she was living with [redacted] when all the trouble started with the American Indian Movement (AIM) in Wounded Knee, South Dakota. According to [redacted] also left with her, and that [redacted] had left home before everything happened.

[redacted] stated that when she returned home after Wounded Knee was all over, she had lost all of her things, such as clothes and a few personal items.

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[redacted] stated that she would not testify in Federal Court.

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b7C

The following physical description was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	[redacted]
Race	Indian
Sex	Female
Date of Birth	[redacted]
Place of Birth	[redacted] South Dakota
Height	5'5"
Weight	125 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown

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b7C

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

by SA [redacted] /cmk Date dictated 1/14/74

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b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 16, 1974

CHARLES MOOSE was interviewed at his residence, a small house off the right of the road to Manderson, South Dakota, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the new Wounded Knee, South Dakota, housing project. He provided the following information:

He lived in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, at his present residence, on February 27, 1973, when members of the American Indian Movement (AIM) occupied the village. He did not realize there was a problem until February 28, 1973, when United States Marshals at the Manderson road block told him to move out of the village which he and his wife, MARTHA, did. They did not return until approximately May 9 or 10, 1973.

He had no prior knowledge of AIM plans nor did he know whether AIM was invited into the area. He had his house broken into and thousands of dollars in his personal effects taken such as dishes, two watches, 12 beaded necklaces, one pair of beaded moccasins, numerous rings, one radio, one black and white television set, one clock, one record player, one percolator, one electric can opener, one toaster, one old silver dollar, one home made Sioux costume, a saddle, \$400 in tools and tires, and 42 to 44 hens. His chicken coop was also burned and his home completely broken up. He never saw any of his personal effects again. He did not see or hear any AIM people, however. He was not nor has he ever been an elected or appointed official to the town council or Oglala Sioux Tribe. No one, Government or AIM, had talked to him in the past year.

He was born on November 4, 1912.

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832 P

by SA

jmf

105

Date dictated 1/14/74

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b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 16, 1974

Mrs. MARTHA MOOSE was interviewed in her residence, a small house off the right of the road to Manderson, South Dakota, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the new Wounded Knee, South Dakota, housing project. She provided the following information:

She and her husband, CHARLES MOOSE, lived in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, on February 27, 1973, at the time of the American Indian Movement (AIM) siege. On the advice of United States Marshals, she and her husband left the village on February 28, 1973. They did not return until May 9 or 10, 1973.

She had no prior knowledge of AIM plans nor did she know whether AIM was invited into the area. Her house was broken into and everything was taken but she had no idea of the dollar amount. She did not see or hear any AIM leaders. She was not nor has she ever been an elected or appointed official of the town council or Oglala Sioux Tribe. No one, AIM or Government, had contacted her in the past year.

She was born May 18, 1908.

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832 P

by SA [redacted]

/jmf

106

Date dictated 1/14/74

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b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 15, 1974

THERESA MEANS, resident, Wounded Knee, South Dakota, on the Manderson Road, subsequent to the identification of interviewing Agents, furnished the following information:

MEANS advised that she and her family had remained at her residence most of the time during and on occasion left to stay with friends.

Upon one of the visits and return home, her dishes were broken and some clothes and food stolen. Also a record player was found broken laying in a nearby ditch alongside her house.

MEANS estimated her loss at approximately \$200.00.

According to MEANS, on the day that she was attending a funeral at the Catholic Church in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, with [redacted] came running from the church to the family car and stated, "We have to get out of here, an Agent just got shot." MEANS stated they left and on the way home, northbound on Manderson Road from Wounded Knee, South Dakota, they ran into a roadblock near Coats turnoff. MEANS stated that she did not know who was responsible for the shooting.

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b7C

MEANS stated that RUSSELL MEANS was her nephew by marriage.

The following physical description was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	THERESA MEANS
Race	Indian
Sex	Female
Date of Birth	October 27, 1903
Place of Birth	Wounded Knee, South Dakota
Height	5'8"
Weight	145 pounds
Hair	Gray
Eyes	Brown

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 89-143
MP 70-6832

SA
SA
by

cmk

Date dictated 1/14/74b6
b7C

108

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 15, 1974

Date of transcription

[redacted] Wounded

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Knee, South Dakota, subsequent to the identification of the interviewing Agent, furnished the following information:

[redacted] advised that she left her residence with

[redacted] Wounded Knee, South Dakota, on February 27, 1973, to stay with [redacted] South Dakota.

[redacted] stated that she was aware that the American Indian Movement (AIM) had started all the trouble at the Trading Post, and that is the reason she left. [redacted] went on to state that she left her house with only the clothes on her back.

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According to [redacted] when she returned to her residence on May 14, 1973, she discovered that her house had been broken into and ransacked, and several personal items of property were stolen.

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b7C

[redacted] advised that several items of clothing, furniture and food were stolen. [redacted] stated that she would estimate the value of the loss at \$500.00.

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b7C

[redacted] stated she would testify in Federal Court as to her statement.

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b7C

The following physical description was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	[redacted]
Race	Indian
Sex	Female
Date of Birth	[redacted]
Place of Birth	[redacted] South Dakota
Height	5'
Weight	110 pounds
Hair	Black/Gray
Eyes	Brown

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b7C

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

by SA [redacted] /cmk 109 Date dictated 1/14/74

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 15, 1974
Date of transcriptionb6
b7C

[redacted]
[redacted] Wounded Knee, South Dakota, subsequent to the identification of the interviewing Agent, furnished the following information:

[redacted] stated she was living with [redacted] Wounded Knee, South Dakota, on the day the American Indian Movement (AIM) members had taken over Wounded Knee, South Dakota. According to [redacted] she left Wounded Knee, South Dakota, with [redacted] Upon leaving Wounded Knee, South Dakota, [redacted] stated that she left her 1980 Chevrolet Corvair, white top and green body, valued at \$195.00, at the [redacted] residence.

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[redacted] went on to state that she had left all of her property at the [redacted] residence, and when she returned, all of her possessions were either damaged or stolen. The vehicle, according to [redacted] had been stripped and the windows smashed.

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[redacted] stated that she did not want to testify.

The following physical description was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	[redacted]
Race	Indian
Sex	Female
Date of Birth	[redacted]
Place of Birth	South Dakota
Height	5'7"
Weight	140 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown

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Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

by SA [redacted] /cmk Date dictated 1/14/74

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 1/16/74

Miss [redacted] was interviewed at her residence, [redacted] at which time she provided the following information:

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She was in Wounded Knee, South Dakota on February 27, 1973, when members of the American Indian Movement (AIM) seized the village. She did not see any AIM people and did not realize the village was being taken over until U. S. Marshals at the Manderson Roadblock told her to leave Wounded Knee, South Dakota on approximately February 28, 1973. She left without seeing the area of the actual siege, the Trading Post. She was unable to recall the date she left or when she returned, other than she returned after the siege was over.

She had no prior knowledge of AIM's plans nor did she know of AIM being invited into the area. She lost clothing, but could not place a dollar amount on the loss. She did not see or hear any AIM leaders. She was not nor has she ever been an elected or appointed official of the Town Council or the Oglala Sioux Tribe. No one, government or AIM, had talked to her since the siege.

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Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-P

by SA [redacted] jss 111 Date dictated 1/11/74

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription January 16, 1974

Mrs. [redacted] was interviewed at her residence, [redacted] at which time she provided the following information:

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She was in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, with her family on February 27, 1973, at the time of the American Indian Movement (AIM) siege. However, she did not realize there was a problem until United States Marshals told her [redacted] to move out the next day. She and her family did move out a week or so later and they did not return until after the siege was over.

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She had no prior knowledge of AIM plans nor did she know whether AIM was invited into the area. She did not lose anything during the siege. She did not see or hear any AIM leaders. She was not nor has she ever been an elected or appointed official of the Town Council or the Oglala Sioux Tribe. No Government or AIM people have contacted her during the past year.

Her date of birth is [redacted]

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Interviewed on 1/10/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832 P

by SA [redacted] rjs Date dictated 1/15/74

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113

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 1/17/74

-1-

[redacted] was contacted at the residence of [redacted]

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[redacted] was advised of the official identities of the interviewing Agents, and the nature of the interview by Special Agent (SA) [redacted]. She then furnished the following information:

She and [redacted] were living in their present residence, which is located [redacted]

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[redacted] at the time of the takeover on February 27, 1973, and that they stayed there until about March 8, 1973, at which time they moved to Batesland, South Dakota, where they remained until the occupation of Wounded Knee ended.

Mrs. [redacted] further advised that neither she nor her husband could furnish any information whatsoever pertaining to the takeover because of the fact that they live so far from the Wounded Knee Junction as well as the fact that they were not living in Wounded Knee for the majority of the time it was occupied.

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She did advise that upon their return home, they discovered one window broken and a few things scattered around inside the house, but that nothing was taken.

Neither she nor her husband have ever been an elected official or member of Wounded Knee Town Council.

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, SD File # MP 70-6832

SA [redacted]
by SA [redacted]

dlb

Date dictated 1/14/74b6
b7C

114

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 1/17/74-1-

[redacted]
[redacted] was contacted at the residence of [redacted] in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and was advised of the official identities of the interviewing Agents, as well as the nature of the interview by Special Agent (SA) [redacted]. She furnished the following information:

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At the time of the takeover of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, on February 27, 1973, she was living with [redacted]

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[redacted] Wounded Knee.

She also stated that she had no prior knowledge of the takeover of Wounded Knee and that she could furnish no information whatsoever pertaining to explosive devices of any type, nor did she see or talk to any of the six leaders during the occupation.

She stated that she stayed away from the occupied area during the 71 days the hamlet was occupied by member of the American Indian Movement (AIM).

She then advised that she could furnish no further information and the interview was terminated.

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, SD File # NP 70-6832

by SA [redacted]
SA [redacted]

dlb

Date dictated 1/14/74b6
b7C

115

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

P. 1

Date of transcription 1/18/74

[redacted] was interviewed at the Utah State Industrial School (USIS), Ogden, Utah. He was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and that the Agent desired to talk to him regarding the events which occurred at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, in February and March 1973. [redacted] then advised as follows:

He is [redacted] USIS [redacted] U. S. District Court at Rapid City, South Dakota [redacted]

In February 1973 he was residing at Wounded Knee, South Dakota with [redacted]

[redacted] They were residing in a house located along a creek approximately one-half mile from the Wounded Knee Trading Post. When the village was occupied he left Wounded Knee with his mother and other members of the family. This occurred two or three days after the militant Indians took over Wounded Knee. The family left voluntarily in his mother's pickup truck and after leaving they settled in Pine Ridge, South Dakota, in a trailer provided by the Government.

Their home and its contents were subsequently destroyed by a flare which set the house on fire. Personal family belongings were destroyed in the fire, including a television and a stereo set. [redacted] also had a 1959 Chevrolet which was parked in town. Someone drove this vehicle and burned out the engine.

[redacted] is not a member of the American Indian Movement, is not acquainted with any of the leaders of the American Indian Movement (AIM), and had no contact with them during the time they occupied Wounded Knee. He had no prior knowledge they intended to move into Wounded Knee and he also had no personal knowledge that they were ever invited or extended an invitation to enter Wounded Knee. [redacted] never did see or hear any discussion regarding molotov cocktails or use of any other explosive devices in connection with the Wounded Knee occupation.

Interviewed on 1/14/74 at Ogden, Utah File # SU 70-2369
MP 70-6832

by SA [redacted] / cf

Date dictated

116

SEARCHED	1/18/74
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 19 1974	
FBI - MINNEAPOLIS	

SU 70-2369
P. 2

The following description of [] was obtained through observation and files of the Utah State Industrial School:

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Name	[]
Sex	Male
Race	Indian (Sioux)
Height	5' 10"
Weight	140
Home Address	[] South Dakota
Social Security Number	[]
Mother	(Same Address)
Step-Father	[]
	(Same Address)
Date of Birth	[]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/25/74

SAs [redacted] went to the residence of [redacted] Nebraska. SA [redacted] knocked on the door of the [redacted] residence and the door was answered by [redacted] who was accompanied by a man who identified himself as [redacted] a third person that [redacted] subsequently identified as [redacted] was also present. SAs [redacted] identified themselves to the above three individuals as Special Agents of the FBI. [redacted] examined the credentials of the above agents. SA [redacted] then advised [redacted] that he wished to interview them as well as [redacted] regarding events at Wounded Knee, South Dakota. SA [redacted] then asked if they wished to be interviewed in the [redacted] residence or if they wished to be interviewed in the FBI car. Then [redacted] said that he would rather be interviewed in the car. SA [redacted] further advised [redacted] that he was not under arrest for any reason. [redacted] said that he would accompany agents to the car, which was sitting in the driveway of the residence.

As agents and [redacted] walked to the car agents [redacted] observed [redacted] leave the [redacted] residence and enter a vehicle and drive off from the [redacted] residence.

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b7Cb6
b7COn 1/17/74 at [redacted] Nebraska File # OM 70-1649b6
b7Cby SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/23/74

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/23/74

[redacted] Nebraska, advised that she went to Wounded Knee, South Dakota, some time about March, 1973 to see about some property in the area which belongs to her family.

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b7C

She advised that she did not recall exactly when she arrived at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, however, she commented that it was at the time when the roadblocks were open for the first time. She advised that once she got into Wounded Knee she could not leave as she had wished to return to [redacted]. She advised that she was in Wounded Knee for approximately two months and resided in the basement during this entire period of time. She advised the basement was the basement of the house belonging to [redacted].

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She advised that she had no knowledge of the events at Wounded Knee, South Dakota; did not know any of the leaders of the American Indian Movement (AIM); and had no information regarding events at Wounded Knee.

[redacted] stated that she has resided most of her life in Nebraska and knew very little about Wounded Knee.

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b7C

She advised that [redacted] and she refused to have him interviewed. She stated that any attempt to interview [redacted] would have to be done through her attorney, whom she did not identify.

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On 1/17/74 at [redacted] Nebraska File # OM 70-1649

b6
b7C

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/23/74

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/23/74

[redacted] Nebraska, was contacted by SAs [redacted] who each identified themselves to him as Special Agents of the FBI. SA [redacted] they wished to interview him regarding events at Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

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[redacted] advised that he is not a member of the American Indian Movement (AIM). He advised that he has never been a member of the Wounded Knee, South Dakota, town council. He advised that he had no prior knowledge of AIM's intention to occupy Wounded Knee; and he had no knowledge that AIM had been invited to Wounded Knee.

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When [redacted] was asked if he had any loss of property or damage to property in Wounded Knee, he replied that his [redacted] had a house in the village of Wounded Knee. He stated that it had been burned down during the occupation by AIM. He explained that he had some clothes in a suitcase stored in his mother's old little house. He continued that this suitcase contained underclothes, shirts and pants and he estimated the value of the loss of these clothes at \$100.00. When he was asked how the house was burned down he stated that he believed a flare caused the fire which destroyed the house. When asked if he had any knowledge who might have started the fire or used the flares he replied that it could have been the Marshals or even the FBI. He stated, however, that he had no direct knowledge of the exact cause of this fire.

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b7C

[redacted] was asked where he resided during the Wounded Knee incident, and he replied that he was at the residence of [redacted]

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b7C

[redacted] Wounded Knee. When [redacted] was asked when he was at Wounded Knee, [redacted] replied that the interview was over and he got up and left the car stating that he wished to make no further statements.

On 1/17/74 at [redacted] Nebraska File # OM 70-1649

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b7C

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/23/74
SA [redacted] slr 120

OH 70-1649

2

The interview was terminated by [redacted] at
this point at his request.

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b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 16, 1974

Date of transcription

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b7C

[REDACTED]

at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and the purpose of the interview, at which time he furnished the following information:

Upon the occupation of Wounded Knee by the American Indian Movement (AIM), he only resided there for one week and then left Wounded Knee. As far as he knows, the AIM was never invited to Wounded Knee, and their occupation of Wounded Knee was a complete surprise. He did recall that the AIM had been invited to Calaco, South Dakota, where a civil rights pow-wow was being held.

His house was burglarized up to the amount of \$75.00 to \$80.00.

He left Wounded Knee one or two weeks after the beginning of the occupation. At no time has he spoken with any of the AIM leaders. He has no information regarding assaults on United States Marshals or Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Agents, or the use or production of molotov cocktails.

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-Sub P
by SA RONALD A. WILLIAMS/cmk Date dictated 1/14/74

122

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 16, 1974
Date of transcription

[redacted] who resides with [redacted]
[redacted] was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and the purpose of the interview, at which time she furnished the following information:

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b7C

At the time of the occupation of Wounded Knee, she had a home one mile east of the Trading Post, which was destroyed beyond repair and her personal belongings had been taken. [redacted] had left Wounded Knee after the first week of the occupation. His house was [redacted] which is where she stayed throughout the duration of the occupation. At no time did she speak with any of the American Indian Movement (AIM) leaders, nor at any time was she intimidated.

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b7C

She has not spoken with any of the AIM associated attorneys.

She recalled that her house was used for firewood during the occupation, and that eventually, it collapsed from being disassembled.

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-Sub P

by SA RONALD A. WILLIAMS/cmk

Date dictated 1/14/74

123

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 16, 1974

Date of transcription

b6
b7c

[redacted] at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and the purpose of the interview, at which time he furnished the following information:

During the takeover and occupation of Wounded Knee by the American Indian Movement (AIM), he and his family sustained only minor damage and loss. They resided at Wounded Knee only during the first week of the occupation, and were evacuated thereafter. At no time during their stay at Wounded Knee during the occupation, did they speak with any of the leaders of the AIM, were not witnesses to any assaults on Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Agents or United States Marshals, and have no knowledge regarding the production or use of molotov cocktails.

Since their return to Wounded Knee, they have not been contacted by, nor intimidated by, any of the AIM attorneys or their staff.

He could furnish no further information.

Interviewed on 1/10/74 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-Sub P
by SA RONALD A. WILLIAMS/cmk Date dictated 1/14/74

124

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 16, 1974

Date of transcription

[redacted] who resides at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and the purpose of the interview, at which time he furnished the following information:

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b7C

One week after the beginning of the occupation of Wounded Knee by the American Indian Movement (AIM), he and his [redacted] left Wounded Knee.

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b7C

His home was burglarized during the occupation of his personal belongings.

At no time during his stay at Wounded Knee during the occupation, which was approximately one week in duration, did he speak with any of the AIM leaders. He has not been intimidated by any of the AIM members nor has he been contacted by any of the attorneys for the Wounded Knee Offense-Defense Committee.

He has no information regarding assaults on Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Agents or United States Marshals, nor does he have any information regarding the use or preparation of molotov cocktails. He has never been a member of the Tribal Council at Wounded Knee or Pine Ridge. To his knowledge, the AIM was not invited to Wounded Knee, nor did he have any prior knowledge that the occupation was eminent.

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-Sub P

by SA RONALD A. WILLIAMS/cmk Date dictated 1/14/74

125

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 16, 1974

Date of transcription

[redacted] who resides [redacted] at Wounded Knee [redacted] was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and the purpose of the interview, at which time she furnished the following information:

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b7C

She resides in [redacted] [redacted] and resided with them at the time of the Wounded Knee occupation by the American Indian Movement (AIM).

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b7C

After the first week of occupation, she, her son, and the children left Wounded Knee, and at no time has she talked to any of the leaders of AIM nor has she or the children or her son been the object of any intimidation.

Their home sustained soot damage from a stove utilized by occupying militants during the Wounded Knee occupation.

1/9/74 Pine Ridge, South Dakota NP 70-6832-Sub P
Interviewed on _____ of _____ File # _____
by SA RONALD A. WILLIAMS/cmk Date dictated 1/14/74

126

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 16, 1974
Date of transcription

[redacted] who resides with [redacted]
[redacted] was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and the purpose of the interview, at which time she furnished the following information:

At the time that the American Indian Movement (AIM) occupied Wounded Knee, she and her family were residing in [redacted] Wounded Knee, South Dakota. After the first week of the occupation, she and her family evacuated Wounded Knee.

Their home was not subjected to any notable damage or burglarizing. During the week that she was at Wounded Knee during the beginning of the occupation, she did not speak with any of the AIM leaders, did not witness any assaults on Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Agents or United States Marshals, and has no knowledge of the use or production of molotov cocktails.

Since returning to Wounded Knee, she has not been intimidated nor contacted by any of the AIM attorneys or their staff.

She could furnish no further information.

Interviewed on 1/10/74 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-Sub P
by SA RONALD A. WILLIAMS/cmk Date dictated 1/14/74

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b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 16, 1974

Date of transcription

[redacted] who resides with [redacted] at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and the purpose of the interview, at which time he furnished the following information:

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b7C

At the time of the beginning of the occupation of Wounded Knee by the American Indian Movement (AIM), he lived with [redacted] but that they left Wounded Knee after the first week. Upon returning, he found that their home, [redacted] was completely destroyed since it had blown up from an accumulation of gas.

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b7C

He at no time spoke with any of the AIM leaders, and since returning to Wounded Knee, has not spoken with any of the legal staff for the AIM leaders. He has not been intimidated by any of the AIM attorneys or other staff, and has no information regarding assaults on Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Agents or United States Marshals, or the production and use of molotov cocktails.

He could furnish no further information.

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-Sub P
by SA RONALD A. WILLIAMS/cmk Date dictated 1/14/74

128

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 16, 1974

Date of transcription

[redacted] who resides at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and the purpose of the interview, at which time she furnished the following information:

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b7C

Prior to the occupation of Wounded Knee by the American Indian Movement (AIM), she resided in [redacted] Wounded Knee. After the first week of the occupation, she and her family left Wounded Knee. Upon returning, she learned that her house had blown up from gas accumulation within its confines.

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b7C

During the week that she was at Wounded Knee during its occupation, at no time did she speak with any of the AIM leaders, and since returning to Wounded Knee, has not spoken with any of the leaders or their attorneys.

At no time has she been intimidated by any of the AIM legal staff or members. She has no information regarding the assaults on Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Agents or United States Marshals, nor does she have any information regarding the use or production of molotov cocktails.

She had no other information.

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-Sub P
by SA RONALD A. WILLIAMS/cmk 129 Date dictated 1/14/74

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

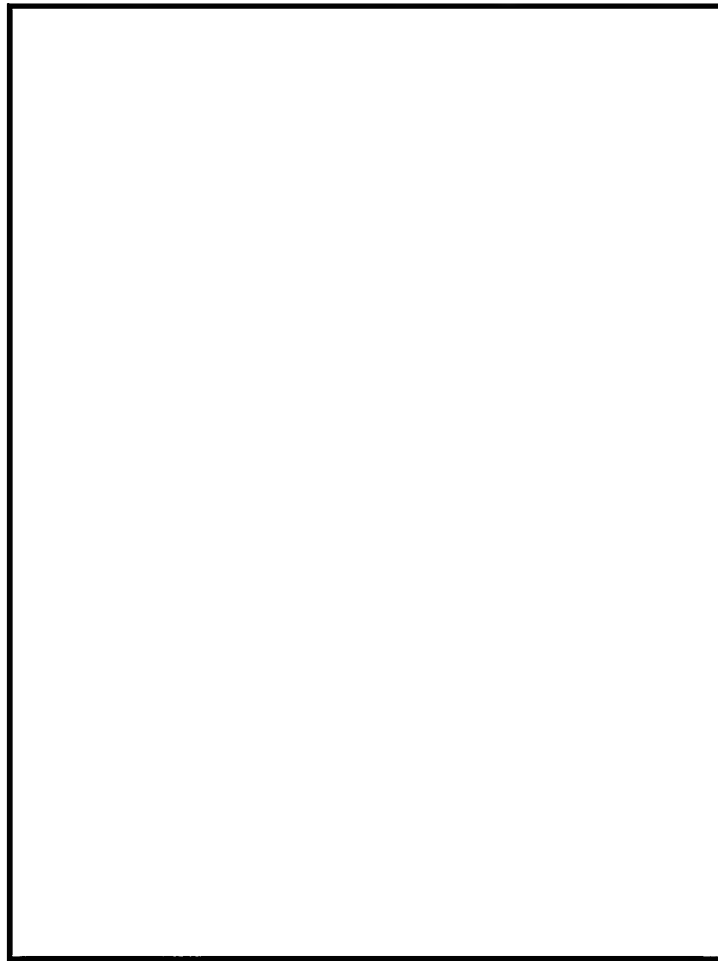
January 16, 1974

Date of transcription _____

[redacted] who currently resides in a new housing area at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent, at which time [redacted] [redacted] advised the interviewing Agent that any information that would be available could be obtained from his attorney, MARK LANE.

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[redacted] refused to talk to the interviewing Agent and also refused to make available for interview the following individuals who reside with him. He also stated that these individuals did not desire to speak to anyone from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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In view of the above, Agent terminated attempt to interview persons listed above.

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-Sub P

by SA RONALD A. WILLIAMS/cmk Date dictated 1/14/74

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 16, 1974
Date of transcription

[redacted] who resides with [redacted]
[redacted] was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and the purpose of the interview, at which time she furnished the following information:

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b7C

One week after the beginning of the occupation of Wounded Knee by the American Indian Movement (AIM), she and her family left Wounded Knee, and at no time has she talked with the leaders of the AIM, nor has she been witnessed to any assaults on Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Agents or United States Marshals, nor does she have any knowledge of the use or production of molotov cocktails.

As far as she and her family know, the AIM was not invited to Wounded Knee, and the occupation of Wounded Knee was a complete surprise.

Since returning to Wounded Knee, she has not been contacted by, nor intimidated by, any of the AIM leaders or their staff.

She could furnish no further information.

Interviewed on 1/10/74 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-Sub P

by SA RONALD A. WILLIAMS/cmk Date dictated 1/14/74

131

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 16, 1974

Date of transcription

[redacted] who resides [redacted] Wounded Knee, South Dakota, was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and the purpose of the interview, at which time he furnished the following information:

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b7C

He resides with his [redacted] in House Number 123, along with his grandmother and brothers and sisters.

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b7C

During the Wounded Knee occupation, their home sustained soot damage from a stove operated by the militant occupants of their home. He noted that after the first week of the occupation, he and his family left Wounded Knee, and at no time have they talked to any of the American Indian Movement (AIM) leaders nor have they been in contact with any of their attorneys and have been subject to no intimidation.

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-Sub P

by SA RONALD A. WILLIAMS/cmk Date dictated 1/14/74

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 16, 1974

Date of transcription

[redacted] who resides at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and the purpose of the interview, at which time she furnished the following information:

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b7c

She and her husband were residing in the Old Housing Area at Wounded Knee at the time of the takeover and occupation, but during that time did not speak with any of the leaders of the American Indian Movement (AIM), and were not witnesses to any assaults on Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Agents or United States Marshals. She has no knowledge regarding the use or production of molotov cocktails, nor any information which would indicate that the AIM had been invited or that there had been any advance knowledge of the takeover.

Her family's loss during the takeover and occupation was minor in scope. She could not furnish any further information.

Interviewed on 1/10/74 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-Sub P

by SA RONALD A. WILLIAMS/cmk Date dictated 1/14/74

133

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 16, 1974

Date of transcription

[redacted] who resides with [redacted]
[redacted] at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and the purpose of the interview, at which time he furnished the following information:

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b7c

After the American Indian Movement (AIM) occupied Wounded Knee, he and his family were evacuated. It was approximately one week after the initial occupation that he and his family left Wounded Knee; and during their stay there, did not talk with any of the leaders of the AIM, and he did not witness any assaults on Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Agents or United States Marshals, has no knowledge of the use or production of molotov cocktails, and has no knowledge of the AIM ever being invited to Wounded Knee, and had no advance knowledge of the occupation.

He and his family sustained an insignificant amount of damage and loss of property during the takeover and occupation of Wounded Knee.

He could furnish no further information.

Interviewed on 1/10/74 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-Sub P

by SA RONALD A. WILLIAMS/cmk Date dictated 1/14/74

134

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 16, 1974

Date of transcription

[redacted] was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and the purpose of the interview, at which time he furnished the following information:

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b7C

He resides in the Wounded Knee [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] The damage was extensive since the militants occupying Wounded Knee had utilized a stove which blackened all of his house's walls.

He and his family left Wounded Knee after the first week of occupation, and at no time, spoke with any of the leaders of the American Indian Movement (AIM). His family has not been subject to any intimidation and has not been in contact with any of the attorneys from AIM.

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-Sub P

by SA RONALD A. WILLIAMS/cmk Date dictated 1/14/74

135

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1*)

Date of transcription 1/21/74

[redacted] was contacted in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and advised of the official identities of the interviewing Agents and the nature of the interview by SA [redacted] then advised as follows:

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At the time of the takeover of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, on February 27, 1973, he was living and working in Ashland, Montana. He stated that he was employed by the Ashland Guild Arts and Crafts Company and that he remained in Montana during the time of the occupation except for two visits to his father's house located two miles north of Wounded Knee. He advised that both visits were of short duration and did not know anything pertaining to the takeover and occupation.

[redacted] did advise that one evening while he was back visiting, he went down the hill toward Wounded Knee simply to "see what was going on", however, he never got near enough to observe any activity within Wounded Knee and after spending a short time with his grandmother at her residence, he went back home.

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b7C

[redacted] then advised that he could furnish no additional information and the interview was terminated.

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b7C

Interviewed on 1/2/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832
by SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/15/74
136

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b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

①

Date of transcription January 17, 1974

[redacted]
[redacted] was contacted at the residence [redacted] Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and advised of the official identities of the interviewing Agents as well as the nature of the interview by Special Agent [redacted] then advised as follows:

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b7C

During the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, on February 27, 1973, she was living with her parents even though she was married at the time to [redacted] was not in Wounded Knee at that time since he was working and living in Riverton, Wyoming. She stated that she never had any prior knowledge of the takeover of Wounded Knee. She also stated that she did not see or hear any discussions concerning Holotov Cocktails or any other explosives.

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According to Mrs. [redacted] she never saw or talked to any of the leaders during the occupation of Wounded Knee.

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Mrs. [redacted] also stated that many of her personal possessions, such as clothes which she left behind, were either damaged or stolen.

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b7C

She further stated that she is not now and never has been an elected official or a member of the Wounded Knee Town Council.

137

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

by SAsDate dictated 1/11/74b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription January 16, 1974

[redacted] was interviewed at his residence. [redacted]

b6
b7C[redacted] Wounded Knee, South Dakota,[redacted] Wounded Knee, South Dakota,

[redacted] He provided the following information:

He is the [redacted]

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b7C

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # NY 100-6832 R

by SA [redacted] /rjs 138 Date dictated 1/15/74

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 21, 19741

[redacted] was interviewed at her residence, [redacted] at which time she provided the following information:

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She is the [redacted]

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b7C

She and her son were in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, on February 27, 1973, at the time of the American Indian Movement (AIM) siege. She was told to leave a few days later by United States Marshals, and she did and did not return until after the siege.

She had no prior knowledge of AIM plans, nor did she know whether AIM was invited into the area. She had her house broken into and had clothing taken, but she kept no list of the amount of damage and theft. She would estimate hundreds of dollars. She did not hear or see any AIM leaders. She was not, nor has she ever been, an elected or appointed official of the Town Council or the Oglala Sioux Tribe. No one, government or AIM, had talked to her since the siege.

Interviewed on January 9, 1974 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MINNEAPOLIS 70-6832

by SA [redacted] RA Date dictated January 15, 1974

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b7C

140

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 21, 1974

1

[redacted] was interviewed at his residence, [redacted] at which time he provided the following information:

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b7C

He is the [redacted]
[redacted]

b6
b7C

He was in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, on February 27, 1973, when members of the American Indian Movement (AIM) seized the village. He did not realize what had happened, however, until the following day when United States Marshals on the Porcupine roadblock told him to move out. He and his family, who lived in the outlying area of the village at the time, stayed for a week and then moved to a cousin's house who lived out of the area. They did not return until the siege was over.

He had no prior knowledge of AIM plans, nor did he know whether AIM was invited into the area. He lost a cow during the siege, but he did not believe AIM killed it. He lost nothing else. His house was not broken into. He did not hear or see any AIM leaders. He was not, nor has he ever been, an elected or appointed official of the Town Council or the Oglala Sioux Tribe. No government or AIM individual has talked to him during the past year.

He was not employed and collected Social Security. His date of birth is [redacted]

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b7C

Interviewed on January 10, 1974 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MINNEAPOLIS 70-6832

by SA [redacted] skh Date dictated January 15, 1974

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b7C

141

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(3)

Date of transcription January 15, 1974

[redacted] was contacted at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, regarding issues she maintained as an occupant of Wounded Knee during the American Indian Movement (AIM) takeover of this village.

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She advised she resides with [redacted] and did so at the time of the AIM takeover of Wounded Knee.

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b7C

She advised she was in Rapid City, South Dakota, on February 27, 1973, when AIM took over Wounded Knee. She did not go back to Wounded Knee until May 2, 1973, when everything they had was gone or stolen.

She stated she knew nothing about the Wounded Knee takeover and did not talk to any AIM leaders.

She advised she lost the following items:

portable player
radio
watch (broken)
Black Hills gold ring
baby clothes
all her clothes

She had no idea of the total value of the items she lost.

Interviewed on 1/10/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # SP 74-6831

by

SA [redacted]

[redacted]

Date dictated 1/15/74b6
b7C

142

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription January 18, 1974

[redacted] was contacted at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, regarding her mother who resided as an occupant of Wounded Knee during the American Indian Movement (AIM) takeover of this village.

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She advised that the position [redacted]
[redacted] Wounded Knee [redacted]
[redacted]

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b7C

She stated that on February 27, 1973, when AIM took over Wounded Knee she was [redacted] Wounded Knee Trading Post.

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b7C

She lived, on February 27, 1973, [redacted] in Wounded Knee [redacted] Trading Post. [redacted]

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b7C

[redacted]

b6
b7C

She advised that when AIM took over the village of Wounded Knee on February 27, 1973, she heard shooting around the Wounded Knee Trading Post about 8:00 PM. She did not see who was doing the shooting and she did not talk to any AIM individuals.

She advised she left Wounded Knee by foot early in the morning of February 28, 1973, and had only the clothes she had on her back.

She related she lost everything else she owned, which consisted of the following items:

two record players
radio
television
vacuum cleaner
electric frying pan
radio parrotator

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # 25-79-6032

by SA [redacted] ahj Date dictated 1/15/74

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b7C

143

television antenna
all clothing
blankets, sheets
all children's clothing
three beds with mattresses
one couch
one matching chair
three big chairs
six kitchen chairs
table
two floor lamps
1932 Mercury automobile

She advised she had no idea of the total value of her loss.

She stated she would testify to the above.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

113

Date of transcription February 27, 1978

[redacted] was contacted at his residence in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, regarding known he mentioned as an occupant of Wounded Knee during the American Indian Movement (AIM) takeover of this village.

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b7C

He advised he was at his residence in Wounded Knee on the evening of February 27, 1973, when AIM took over this village. He remained and remained on February 27, 1973, in a [redacted]

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b7C

He left Wounded Knee on February 28, 1973, about 2:00 PM, through the Government roadblock on Mashedan Road. He had no prior knowledge of this takeover and did not see or hear any AIM members.

He advised that on February 27, 1973, [redacted] was very sick and she died on March 3, 1973, at Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

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b7C

He advised AIM has seized the Indian land here and he lost the following items because of the Wounded Knee occupation because when he returned to his home on May 3, 1973, everything was gone or stolen:

radio and microphone stand (250)
radio lamp (100) (510)
new truck (510)
shoes (510)
shower curtain (520)
step ladder
two sets of heavy shoes
two pillows of paint
paint brush, new
two leather shoes
two working bags
one towel
one wood chair
two bath tubs
two bathtubs
one wooden bench, 16 inches

Interviewed on 2/13/78 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # SP 76-5532

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 2/13/78

b6
b7C

145

one pipe wrench
one steel shears
two car batteries
one tire and wheel
one red wagon
one scoop shovel
one house light bulb
one axe
one shovel
three car jacks
one pair new shoes
three Indian peace pipes
one Indian drum
two cowboy hats

He advised AMI returned the inside of his house and wrote AMI all over the walls.

He advised he would testify to the above.

Date of transcription January 12, 1978

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b7C

b6
b7C

一、《说文解字》：中国第一部系统分析字形、考究字源的字书，也是第一部系统地分析文字构造和形、音、义三者关系的字典。

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

January 17, 1974

Date of transcription

[redacted] was con-
tacted at her residence in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and
advised of the official identification of the interviewing Agents
as well as the nature of the interview by Special Agent [redacted]
[redacted] then furnished the following information:

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b7C

She was living in Wounded Knee at the time of the
takeover of that hotel on February 27, 1973, and she never had
any prior knowledge of the occupation. She also advised that she
never saw or heard anything pertaining to explosive devices of
any kind.

[redacted] further advised that she never saw or talked
to any of the six leaders during the occupation of Wounded Knee,
South Dakota.

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b7C

She also stated that everything in their house had been
damaged - dishes broken, clothes ripped or stolen, furniture
stolen or damaged and that quite a few things had been stolen.
She advised that some of the things missing included her purse,
some hand-work, quilts, clothes, cooking utensils, beds, dishes
and she advised that the approximate value of these items is \$500.

She further advised that she is not now, and never has
been an elected official or member of the Wounded Knee Tribal
Council.

Interviewed 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # 70-5532
by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]
Date dictated 1/14/74

b6
b7C

150

Date dictated

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 19, 1974

[redacted] was contacted at his residence in the Wounded Knee Housing Development. At the outset of the interview, [redacted] was advised of the official identity of the interviewing Agent and that the interview would involve the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, by the American Indian Movement (AIM).

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[redacted] immediately asked the interviewing Agent if he had been indicted by a recent Federal Grand Jury. [redacted] indicated he was sometimes known as [redacted]. A check by SA [redacted] had been indicted by a December, 1973, Grand Jury.

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b7C

No interview was conducted regarding [redacted] actions at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during the time of the occupation; however, [redacted] furnished the following information:

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He is currently working as a [redacted] Bureau of Indian Affairs [redacted] on the Pine Ridge Reservation and has [redacted] Wounded Knee village.

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On Christmas Eve, 1973, a shot was fired by a high powered rifle into his home in the Wounded Knee Housing. [redacted] feels this was a result of his unpopularity with AIM.

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[redacted] advised that he had been told by MARK LAMM that he had been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury and that MARK LAMM had told him he had posted bond for [redacted]. [redacted] further stated AIM members had told him he should visit LAMM but as to this time, he had not because LAMM was surrounded by AIM supporters, who he would not be popular with.

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[redacted] indicated a general antipathy towards the AIM leadership and indicated he wished they had never occupied the village. [redacted] added that current problems in Wounded Knee are to some extent based on the occupation by AIM.

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Interviewed on 1/10/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-5832

by SA [redacted] /jmf Date dictated 1/16/74

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b7C

151

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 19, 1974

Date of transcription

OSCAR HOLLOW HORN, Also Known As ALBERT OSCAR HOLLOW HORN, was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and that the interview concerned the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

HOLLOW HORN advised the following:

HOLLOW HORN had no advance knowledge of the American Indian Movement's plans to occupy the village of Wounded Knee, South Dakota. HOLLOW HORN did not request that Wounded Knee be occupied and knew of no person who had requested the occupation.

HOLLOW HORN advised that he suffered the following damages or losses due to the occupation of Wounded Knee:

A 1964 six cylinder Ford pickup truck, which he had left along side of a building was shot full of holes and taken as junk after the occupation.

A refrigerator was ruined by a bullet and ten sheets of sheetrock construction material and ten sheets of plywood construction material were ruined by bullets.

At the time of the occupation of Wounded Knee, HOLLOW HORN owned a home which was located past the Porcupine Bridge. Two sliding windows of this house were broken by bullets and one sash-type window was broken by bullets. HOLLOW HORN departed Wounded Knee, South Dakota, approximately one week after the occupation began. At that time, he had five Shetland ponies grazing the Wounded Knee area. These Shetland ponies were no longer in the Wounded Knee area when he returned after the occupation. Their value was between \$65 and \$75 apiece. At the time of the occupation of Wounded Knee, HOLLOW HORN was the Community Action Program Coordinator for Wounded Knee. HOLLOW HORN advised that he lost this job when he was forced to move from Wounded Knee.

Interviewed on 1/9/74 Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

by SA [redacted] inf 152 Date dictated 1/15/74

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HOLLOW HORN advised that he did not see or talk to any of the AIM leaders at Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

HOLLOW HORN expressed a hesitancy about talking to the FBI and requested that [REDACTED] not be interviewed. [REDACTED] HOLLOW HORN further indicated that [REDACTED] and a member of his household and requested that he not be interviewed.

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OSCAR HOLLOW HORN advised that his household has a certain amount of hostility towards the Government as the result of the fact that his wife, RACHEL HOLLOW HORN had three uncles and a grandmother killed during the first massacre of Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

RACHEL HOLLOW HORN was present during the interview of her husband and indicated she had nothing further to add.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

January 19, 1974

Date of transcription

[redacted] was contacted at his residence, Wounded Knee, South Dakota. At the outset of the interview, [redacted] was advised of the official identity of the interviewing Agent and that the interview would concern the occupation of Wounded Knee.

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[redacted] advised the following:

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He had had no advance notice that Wounded Knee, South Dakota, would be occupied by the American Indian Movement (AIM), and knew of no person who requested the occupation of Wounded Knee.

[redacted] left Wounded Knee about two weeks after the beginning of the occupation. They left on a day the roadblocks were open. When [redacted] and his family returned to Wounded Knee following the occupation, they discovered that approximately \$200 worth of food, clothing and personal belongings had been stolen or destroyed during their absence.

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[redacted] advised he had not observed the AIM leadership at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and that he had no knowledge of Molotov cocktails.

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[redacted] stated that he had not been advised not to talk to the FBI.

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b7C

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # 44-70-6832

by SA [redacted] jmf

154

Date dictated 1/15/74

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(2)

Date of transcription January 19, 1974

[redacted] was contacted at the [redacted] residence, Wounded Knee, South Dakota. At the outset of the interview, [redacted] was advised of the official identity of the interviewing Agent and that the interview would concern the occupation of Wounded Knee.

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[redacted] advised the following:

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She did not have any advance warning that the village of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, would be occupied by the American Indian Movement (AIM), and she knew of no person requesting this occupation. At the time of the takeover, [redacted] was living with [redacted] residence. After three or four days, she left Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and did not return until the occupation was over. [redacted] had no contact with the leaders of the American Indian Movement and had no knowledge of bombs or Molotov cocktails. When she returned to Wounded Knee following the end of the occupation, all the clothes she left behind were gone. [redacted] placed a value on these clothes as between \$100 and \$300.

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[redacted] advised she has [redacted]

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b7C

[redacted] stated that she had not been advised not to talk to the FBI.

Interviewed on 1/10/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # 70-6832

by SA [redacted]

[redacted]

155

Date dictated

1/16/74b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(U)

Date of transcription January 19, 1974

[redacted] advised that none of her minor children were present in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during the time of occupation by the American Indian Movement (AIM). [redacted] requested that the following minor children not be interviewed:

[redacted]

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These minor children were not interviewed.

Interviewed on 1/10/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

by SA [redacted] me 156 Date dictated 1/15/74

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b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 19, 1974

Date of transcription

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[redacted] was contacted at her residence, Wounded Knee, South Dakota. [redacted] was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and that the interview would concern the occupation of Wounded Knee at the outset of the interview.

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[redacted] advised that she and her family were in Wounded Knee the night of the takeover. They had had no advance warning of the takeover and knew of no person requesting the takeover.

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[redacted] and her family left Wounded Knee, South Dakota, three or four days after the occupation. [redacted] returned to Wounded Knee when the roadblocks were reopened and remained in Wounded Knee for the duration of the occupation. [redacted] indicated she did not see or talk to any of the American Indian Movement (AIM) leaders on the night of the takeover or on the date of the assault on [redacted] or the date of the assault on CURTIS FITZGERALD or the date of the assault of United States Marshal LLOYD GRIFF.

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Losses incurred by the [redacted] family were detailed in a separate interview with [redacted]

[redacted]

Interviewed on 1/10/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

by SA [redacted] /jmc Date dictated 1/16/74

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b7C

157

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

January 19, 1974

Date of transcription

[redacted] was contacted at the OSCAR HOLLON HORN residence, Wounded Knee, South Dakota. [redacted] was advised of the official identity of the interviewing Agent and that the interview would concern the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota by the American Indian Movement (AIM).

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[redacted] advised the following:

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He did not have any advance notice that the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, would happen and he knew of no person requesting the occupation of Wounded Knee. [redacted] advised he left Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during the first week of the occupation and did not return. He did not see or talk to any of the leaders of AIM. [redacted] further advised he had no knowledge of Molotov cocktails and no one had advised him not to talk to the FBI.

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Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # 42-70-6832

by SA [redacted]

jml

158

Date dictated 1/15/74b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 19, 1974

[redacted] advised the following:

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He had no advance notice that Wounded Knee, South Dakota, would be occupied by the American Indian Movement. [redacted] knew of no request for the American Indian Movement to come to Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

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[redacted] left Wounded Knee, South Dakota, two or three days after the start of the occupation. [redacted] did not return until the occupation ended. [redacted] did not see or talk to the leaders of the occupation.

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[redacted] advised when he returned after the occupation approximately \$1,500 worth of his property had been destroyed or stolen. This property was his trailer house, blankets, quilts and tools.

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[redacted] advised that no one had told him not to talk to the FBI.

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Interviewed on 1/10/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # NP 70-6832

by SA [redacted] int 159 Date dictated 1/16/74

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(u)

Date of transcription January 19, 1974

[redacted] was contacted at her residence in Wounded Knee, South Dakota. [redacted] was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and that the interview would concern the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, by the American Indian Movement (AIM). b6 b7C

[redacted] advised the following: b6 b7C

She is the [redacted]

[redacted] advised that she knew of no persons requesting the occupation of Wounded Knee by the American Indian Movement and had had no advance knowledge of the takeover of Wounded Knee. [redacted] stated she left Wounded Knee during the first week after the beginning of the occupation. She did not see any of the AIM leaders while at Wounded Knee.

[redacted] indicated that [redacted] had itemized the losses incurred by their family during the occupation. b6 b7C

[redacted] had no knowledge of bombs or Molotov cocktails. She further indicated that no person had told her not to talk to the FBI.

Interviewed on 1/10/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # 42 70-6232

by SA [redacted] jsc 160 Date dictated 1/16/74 b6 b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 22, 1974

[redacted] was contacted at his residence in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and was advised of the official identities of the interviewing Agents as well as the nature of the interview by Special Agent [redacted]. He then advised as follows:

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He resided with [redacted]
[redacted]

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the time of the Wounded Knee takeover on February 27, 1973.

He stated that he left with his family to move to Batesland, South Dakota, on March 8, 1973, and returned with his mother on March 11, 1973, to pick some clothing and other items left behind on March 8. He said they arrived at their house [redacted]

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b7C

[redacted] at about 2:00 p.m. on March 11, 1973, and remained there the rest of the afternoon.

He then furnished information identical to that given by [redacted]

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b7C

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # SD 70-6232

SA [redacted]

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b7C

by SA [redacted]

Date dictated 1/16/74

MP 70-6882

PERSOND NOT PRESENT AT WOUNDED KNEE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription January 19, 1974

[redacted] was located in [redacted] South Dakota. [redacted] advised that he left Wounded Knee, South Dakota, in 1967 and has not lived there since that time. [redacted] currently attends school in Denver, Colorado, and was back in the Pine Ridge, South Dakota, area on semester break.

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During 1973, he came home during June and stayed on the Pine Ridge Reservation until September of 1973. He was not involved in and has no knowledge of the takeover of Wounded Knee, South Dakota. He advised that [redacted]

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Interviewed on 1/10/74 at Porcupine, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

by SA [redacted] jmf Date dictated 1/16/74

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b7C

165

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 24, 1974

On January 11, 1974, [redacted] advised that at the time that Wounded Knee was taken over by American Indian Movement militants, she was residing in Martin, South Dakota, and has no knowledge as to the activities which were carried on and she had no prior knowledge of the takeover.

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b7C

Interviewed on 1/11/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-SUB P

by SA [redacted]

mf

Date dictated 1/17/74b6
b7C

166

70-6832

MP 70-6832

[redacted] jmf

(1)

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On January 8, 1974, [redacted] Wounded Knee, South
Dakota, advised that [redacted] is a college student in Aberdeen,
South Dakota.